The New-York Times.

VOL. XI—NO. 3388. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 2, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

FROM THE JAMES RIVER.

Highly Important and Exciting News.

Fire Opened from Two Rebel Batteries on Our Encampments and Shipping.

Four of Our Men Killed and Five or Six Wounded.

The Rebel Batteries Silenced by Our Thirty-two Pounders.

Appearance of Two Rebel Iron-Clads in James River.

Preparations for a Great Naval Battle.

Porter's Mortar Fleet at Fortress Monroe.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Friday, Aug. 1.

About 12 o'clock last night the rebels opened fire from the opposite side of the river with two batteries of light artillery. Their fire was principally directed to the mail-boat landing at the headquarters of Col. INGALLS, and the shipping and encampments of Westover.

The rebel pieces were handled well, and fired with great rapidity. Four men were killed and some five or six wounded. Several horses also were killed.

The rebels had it all their own way for some time, as our troops did not anticipate an attack, but the 32-pounders stationed at Col. INGALLS' headquarters soon silenced their guns after they opened.

A few of our vessels were struck, but no serious damage was sustained by any of them.

With this exception, nothing has occurred worth mentioning.

ARRIVAL OF PORTER'S MORTAR FLEET.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Aug. 1.

A letter from Fortress Monroe, dated July 30, to the *Inquirer*, says:

Commodore PORTER's fleet, in part consisting of the following vessels, arrived, and came to anchor in the Roads early this morning:

Matthew Vassar, *George Manchan,*
T. A. Ward, *Adolph Hugel,*
Daniel Smith, *Wm. Bacon,*
Racer.

Twelve of the fleet in all left the Southwest Pass on the 17th of July. Of these, seven have reached Fortress Monroe, and the five others are hourly expected.

The officers and crews of all the vessels think they are to reduce Fort Darling, and intimate a perfect willingness to undertake the job.

Fiery times may be looked for in that direction shortly.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT NEWS.

Appearance of the Merrimac No. 2 and the Young America, Rebel Iron-clads—Preparations of Commodore Wilkes to Receive Them—The Monitor and the Galena on Hand—A Great Naval Battle Expected.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Thursday, July 31, 1862.

At about noon yesterday, a signal officer descried two suspicious looking craft moving down the James River toward Turkey Bend. When off that point the craft stopped and cast anchor. It is understood and generally believed that one of the vessels is the new *Merrimac* called the *Richmond*. The name of the other is thought to be the *Young America*.

Intelligence of their appearance was immediately communicated to Flag-Officer WILKES, who promptly issued orders for a number of first-class gunboats to run up the stream as far as Light-house Point, which is just below City Point. The *Monitor* and *Galena* were already in that part of the river. The *Monitor* was next ordered to proceed slowly up the river and reconnoiter the banks on each side, and approach to within a certain distance the rebel vessels. Upon the course up, the *Monitor* threw a dozen or fifteen shell into the woods on the south side, for the purpose of discovering batteries, but failed to elicit any response from the enemy. She went almost within range of the *Richmond*, but no firing took place between her and the rebel vessels. In about an hour the *Monitor* withdrew to Lighthouse Point, where, in connection with the *Galena* and the other gunboats, a line of battle was formed. For the remainder of the afternoon, and during the night, our own and the rebel vessels occupied the same relative positions.

Yesterday, a combined naval and balloon reconnoissance, under the supervision of Capt. JENKINS, of the steam sloop *Wachusett*, was made down the James River. The balloon was in charge of Capts. ALLEN and STEINER, and at 5 A. M., having been placed on board a barge previously used for its transportation, was taken in tow by the gunboat *Stepping Stones*, and moved down the river to a point off Fort Powhatan. An ascension was then made, but not a rebel was discovered anywhere in the vicinity of the fort. The barge, preceded by the gunboats *Port Royal* and *Delaware*, and followed by another gunboat, then proceeded ten miles below the fort. Two ascensions were made here, but no rebels or recently constructed earthworks were observed. Numerous contrabands were noticed all along the bank, who exhibited great surprise at seeing the balloon in that quarter. Preparations were making for the fourth ascension, when the proceedings were suddenly terminated by an order from Commodore WILKES for the gunboats to proceed with all dispatch to Light-house Point.

The result of the reconnoissance was satisfactory, inasmuch as the reports to the effect that the rebels were collecting in considerable force in the vicinity of Fort Powhatan, and along the line of the bank below, are proved to be unfounded. Yesterday was the first time a balloon reconnoissance has been made from a vessel in this army.

The mailboat proceeded to Fortress Monroe, yesterday, under convoy of two gunboats.

No one doubts that the main force of the rebels is along the line of the Petersburgh and City Point Railroad. A branch railroad has been discovered leading from the main railroad to the bank of James River, opposite Berkely's Landing. This branch road was formerly used for conveying wood for transportation on the river. Not a few entertain an opinion that we shall wake up some morning and discover the woods directly opposite Berkeley's cut down, and a formidable earthwork exposed to view.

9 A. M.—*The position of the fleet remains unchanged. The rebel rams are still off Turkey Bend. How near we are to a naval battle each one can judge for himself.*

WHIT.

THE NEW REBEL MERRIMAC.

Mr. PETER DOLAN, formerly an employe in the Charleston *Courier* office, has managed to escape from the South by virtue of his being a British subject. The Philadelphia *Press* tells his story, and we make the following extracts:

"Sunday three weeks, I was on board the *Merrimac*, being anxious to get a look at her before I came away. She is a very formidable vessel, constructed with much skill. Her woodwork was then finished. On the following day she was taken across the river to the Tredgar Works to have her plating put on. The plates are about ten feet long, and ten inches in width. They are punched entirely through with holes for the insertion of the bolts, and will overlap one another when in position.

Like *Merrimac* No. 1, she is a formidable ram, but is somewhat smaller than the great original, which, in every other respect, she greatly resembles. Her roof runs up to a peak, of such a height that the sides rise at a sharp angle. When ironed, and her machinery put in, her guards will probably not be over one foot above the water. Being much smaller, she will be far more manageable than *Merrimac* the first. Her guards were about six feet above the water's edge. The ram was well beaked, reaching about four feet above the deck, and extending out six or eight feet.

Although her armament was of course not yet on board, its character was no secret. The entire public having access to the vessel, it was easy to be seen what number of guns she was to carry, as well as their approximate character. From other information, however, I can state that she will carry one bow, one stern, and three side guns. They are to be of the same description as those which are mounted at Fort Darling, their ability to pierce our iron-armored vessels having, in the attack upon that fortress, been exemplified—at least to the satisfaction of Secesh. The balls to be used are steel-pointed, and were being made on the day of our departure, as well as previously.

She is no doubt completed by this time, and ready for offensive operations, as a very large gang of workmen are employed upon her. She is the pride of the Richmonders, who rely upon her for the defence of the city as much as upon their armies. It is boastingly declared, and universally believed by them, that '*she will sweep the James River.*' While this is undoubtedly bombast, it is certain she has one feature of formidableness not possessed by *Merrimac* No. 1—her armor-plating extends *below the water-line*.

Singularly enough, her crew is to consist only of the crew of *Merrimac* the first. The men were quartered on Thirteenth-street, a few doors from the *Examiner* office, in a building styled 'The Sailors' Home.'"

THE REBELS AT GLOUCESTER POINT.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* writes from Yorktown, under date of July 29:

"During last week, Gen. VAN ALEN, in command at this post, received information from contrabands and deserters that the rebels, under Col. HAYES, were advancing on Gloucester Point with a force of two thousand infantry, artillery and cavalry, and that they had made Gloucester Court-house a regular military station, as well as provision depôt. This information was at first discredited, but contrabands continued to come in terribly alarmed, telling corroborating stories, which forced us to heed them. We resorted to certain means to obtain the requisite knowledge. The information obtained by our own resources only confirmed the statements of the others in every particular, save the numbers, which dwindled down to six hundred cavalry and two pieces of artillery.

Accordingly, we prepared for the crisis. Capt. PATTERSON, whose gunboat, *Chocura*, always ready and on the watch, lay in the river between this and Gloucester Point, took up a position so as to rake the approaches to the fort. Thus prepared, he waited watchfully for their advent. About dark a contraband, whom Capt. PATTERSON had employed to watch the movements of the enemy, came down to the beach, jumped into his boat, and rowed to the side of the *Chocura*, and reported the rebels within range of her guns. The *Chocura* lay quiet until the first intimation of their presence was discovered by the lookout from the quarter deck. Very soon an old building was fired by the rebels, which was no sooner discovered than a 20-pounder Parrot was opened upon them. They paid very little attention to the first shot, and continued to fire the old buildings, which had been built and used as soldiers' quaters during the occupation of the place.

From the shore at Yorktown we could see the movements of the rebels by the illumination of the burning houses, and also the operations of the gunboat. We at first thought the efforts of the *Chochura* would be unavailing, but when she brought to bear her heavy 11-inch Dahlgren upon them, it produced a very peculiar effect. At the explosion of the first monster shell, the rebels deserted the buildings and sought refuge in safer quarters, and well they might, for the very first shell from the 11-inch passed directly through a house which the rebels were firing, and it is reported that he who bore the torch had his hand torn off by the shell. It was a magnificent shot. After this the rebels were seen running into the fort. The guns were brought to bear upon it, and a cannonading kept up for about three hours, at short intervals, during which time many excellent shots were made. The rebels, concluding they had caught a Tartar, left without returning the salutation.

The next day, the Provost-Marshal, the Captain of the *Chocura*, an aid to Gen. VAN ALEN, and several others, visited the scene of action. The officers of the army highly complimented the *Chocura* for her admirable firing.

We could not learn whether any of the shots proved fatal to the rebels.

The principal object of this rebel raid was to pick up deserters and contrabands. They have managed to catch eighteen soldiers, together with quite a number of contrabands, whom they have sent to Richmond. They have also taken two or three citizens for refusing to take the Confederate money. The crime is considered treasonable.

We have received information that the rebels intend if possible, to draw our forces from Yorktown, and then advance by New-Kent and Williamsburgh, and reoccupy Yorktown. They certainly design something on this side, for contrabands and deserters all give the same information.

Gen. VAN ALEN is prepared for them. He has strengthened the force on the inland, and has his guns bearing upon the Williamsburgh road, upon Gloucester Point, and, in fact, enfilading the whole country around Yorktown."

REPORTS OF REFUGEES.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Press.

FORTRESS MONROE, Monday, July 28, 1862.

From a gentleman and his wife, who left Richmond on Wednesday, but whose names I am requested not to publish, I learn that the James River is not entirely obstructed from Richmond to Fort Darling. There is a passage through which the rebel gunboat *Teazer* recently passed, and through which the *New Merrimac*, iron gunboat, recently finished, will come down, if required. This passage can at any time be obstructed at short notice. The fortifications at Fort Darling are complete. The whole work is said to be thoroughly mined, and the force around it large. No uncertainty is expressed at Richmond as to holding the place.

Before the retreat of MCCLELLAN gold was worth $2 50, Confederate money, to the dollar. Now $1 50 can hardly be obtained. There have long been camps of instruction throughout the South, and especially in Georgia, and well-drilled troops are now incessantly pouring into Richmond. The effective force there is estimated at least at 250,000 men. That of the whole South at 500,000, scattered at various points. My informants hear no complaints of scarce crops, beyond that of corn. Flour is at $20 a barrel, (Confederate money,) but no failure of the wheat crop is anticipated. Much wheat is now consumed for coffee. Provisions are tolerably plentiful, except tea and coffee, but prices are high, and many suspected Union men are required to report daily at the Provost-Marshal's, rather than the Government should be at the expense of keeping them in prison. Eggs, $1 a dozen; onions, 8 for $1; sugar, 75 cents per pound; molasses, $8 a gallon; matches, 35 cents a box. Great activity at the Tredegar Iron Works. The gentleman saw JEFF. DAVIS on horseback last Monday, apparently in good health.

BEAUREGARD is reported as being insane in Alabama. Gen. JOE JOHNSTON is still confined with his wounds. MAGRUDER is said to have been sent to an unknown Western command. Gen. HUGER was accused of being outwitted by MCCLELLAN on the retreat, and has been relieved from active duty and stationed in the city. The Confederate loss in killed and wounded, during the late retreat of MCCLELLAN, is acknowledged to be 30,000. More troops, to the additional amount of 30,000, were preparing to join JACKSON, in the Shenandoah Valley, in his attack upon POPE. JOHN M. DANIEL, editor of the Richmond *Examiner*, came boasting into the city, after the recent fights, that he had been in a charge and got wounded. This wound was in the wrist, and was from a straggling private whom he endeavored to force to the front while a long distance from the scene of action.

AFFAIRS AT FORTRESS MONROE.

State of Things at Newbern, N. C.—Gov. Stanly's Mode of Government—Murder of Unionists—Gen. Foster's Measures—Rumored Threat Against Newbern—Rumored Appearance of Merrimac No. 2.

From Our Own Correspondent.

OLD POINT, Thursday, July 31, 1862.

By the shifting chances of this war, Old Point has become so central and important a position just now, that information of primary importance reaches us from every quarter almost as soon as it does Washington. It thus happens that although my letter is dated from Fortress Monroe, it should rather be from Newbern, N. C., as I have more to say of the latter than of the former place.

I have accidentally come in contact here with gentlemen well acquainted with Newbern, and in whom I am bound to put implicit faith, who give me an account by no means satisfactory of the state of things in that locality. So long as Gen. BURNSIDE is there, matters appear to go smoothly; but as soon as his back is turned, secession becomes rampant, and from all accounts does not receive from the Military Governor that discountenance which the country has a right to expect. Gov. STANLY may not so intend it, but the palpable effect of his administration is to *discourage Unionists* and to *encourage the disloyal*.

Among the serious charges brought against him is that of manifest favoritism toward men whose antecedents, as well as their present line of conduct, are such as to inspire doubt of their friendliness to the Union; and he is accused of doing this to the open prejudice of those who are well known and proved loyalists by the whole tenor of their lives. A memorable instance of this was to be found in his stubborn rejection of a well-known and respected Union citizen of Newbern, for the office of Postmaster, in favor of a man of very doubtful character—as to loyalty—although the former had been approved by Gen. BURNSIDE, and filled the position quite satisfactorily. The party in question was ready with all the security that was required by law, and nothing stood in his way but Gov. STANLY's predisposition elsewhere.

The Governor is further accused of not using the requisite care in allowing passes. A general pass was, a short time since, given to a pretended Union man, who, being suspected as a rebel by one of our officers, was followed up, and when six or seven miles out of our lines, was *discovered throwing signal lights in the night*. Gen. FOSTER at once sent a squad in pursuit of the vagabond, but up to latest accounts, he had not been caught. In proof of the great laxity shown with respect to passes, it is asserted, beyond contradiction, that there are men now in Washington N. C., with passes from Gov. STANLY, who are amusing themselves shooting down our sentinels there.

As might naturally be expected, this "conciliatory" course of policy, which many dull people are unable to distinguish from treachery, is rapidly producing its fruit. Not only is rebellion becoming daily more rampant in Newbern, to such an extent as to endanger the lives of Union men there, who venture out at night, but it has even proceeded to open demonstration. One W. P. MOORE, Jr., a well-known rebel Lieutenant, who was made prisoner at the battle of Newbern, and afterwards took the oath of allegiance, has recently been put under arrest, for being implicated in the shooting of one of our sentinels at his post. Gen. FOSTER, unwilling to have his men murdered by traitors in cold blood, at once ordered three houses to be leveled to to the ground where the occurrence took place, together with the high corn and fences by which they were surrounded. As this penitent traitor has received many favors from Gov. STANLY, including the full possession of his property, it is doubtful what punishment—if any—will be awarded him. Had a Unionist performed a similar exploit in the realms of Mr. DAVIS, we know the speedy fate that would await him; but if this Mr. MOORE gets anything beyond permission to roam at will through the hotel at Newbern, and drink cocktails *ad libitum*, we shall only be affording the London *Times* another opportunity of proving that "this war is fast brutalizing one section of the country."

Whatever Governor STANLY may think of the matter, Gen. FOSTER seems at least to comprehend his duty, and the will of the people whose cause he is defending. He has given the ruffians to understand that if they attempt again playing at murdering his sentries, he cannot be responsible for the vengeance of his maddened soldiers.

Rumor says that a flag of truce was sent into Newbern on Saturday last with the insolent message to Gen. FOSTER that the rebels would give him one week to evacuate Newbern! It would be impossible to believe this if there were any bounds to rebel impudence. But be the rumor true or false, let them try it. My informant assures me that our forces there are ready for whatever the rebels can bring against them.

The *Spaulding* has arrived here from Philadelphia with an assorted cargo of stores and medicines for the Army of the Potomac. The *Warner* is also in from the James River. It is stated that the *Merrimac* No. 2 came out yesterday. All the gunboats are ordered up to meet her, and all sutlers, civilians, &c., ordered to keep in the rear in case of an attack. Nothing further yet heard.

The *Georgia* came in this morning from *Fort Delaware* with some 200 secesh prisoners, many of whom, it is believed, would be glad to stay among us *if they dared*, some of them having gone far enough to say so.

NEMO.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, July 31.

The steamer *Georgia* arrived at Fortress Monroe at 7 o'clock this morning. She is from Washington, D. C., and has on board over 200 rebel prisoners. Capt. HIGGINS, of the Eighty-sixth New-York Regiment, is in charge of them. They are now at anchor just above the fort, having received orders to remain here till to-morrow.

The mail steamers between this place and Harrison's Landing go up the river every trip loaded with soldiers from different regiments returning to duty. Some of them have been away sick, others are new recruits.

The Health Officers have made a thorough inspection to-day of all dwellings, stores, and places of business at Old Point Comfort, giving the proprietors and occupants notice that they must be in readiness to-morrow for another inspection, that will justify the officers in making a thorough report for neatness and cleanliness. This is a good movement, and one we are rejoiced to see. The health of the place demands that it be thoroughly carried out, there being a large number of inhabitants for so small a compass.

Capt. PORTER's mortar fleet arrived here last evening.

The rebels last evening attempted to capture a schooner which was lying at anchor above Harrison's Landing, but were foiled in the attempt. They came over in two boats from the opposite shore, and were discovered and fired into, when they beat a hasty retreat, after firing some half a dozen shots. Some twelve to fifteen shots were fired at them, with what effect is not known.

The new *Merrimac* is daily expected down the river.

The Exchange of Prisoners.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Aug. 1.

The steamers *Atlantic* and *Merrimac* passed the breakwater this morning, with rebel prisoners from Fort Delaware for Fortress Monroe.

THE ARMY OF VIRGINIA.

Advance of Gen. Pope Toward Gordonsville.

POSITION OF THE ENEMY'S FORCES.

The Spies and Guerrillas Being Taken Care of.

Special Enlistments for Gen. Sigel's Corps.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Aug. 1.

A special dispatch from Washington says that the correspondent of the *Inquirer* "reached here tonight from Warrenton, bringing the intelligence that Maj.-Gen. POPE's army had advanced beyond Warrenton."

The men were in the best of spirits, and an enthusiastic feeling prevailed at the prospect of future "business."

WASHINGTON, Friday, Aug. 1.

A letter from Virginia says that Gen. HATCH's Cavalry Brigade, belonging to Major-Gen. POPE's command, is actively scouting the whole country from the enemy's lines to Little Washington, but is not meeting with any large forces. He, however, is making it too hot for spies and guerrillas, many of whom are frequently captured and consigned to the charge of the Provost-Marshal.

OUR CULPEPPER CORRESPONDENCE.

Feeling for the Enemy—The Rebels in Force Near Gordonsville—Incidents of the Advance Movement—The Inhabitants—Reconnoissances—Gen. Pope, &c.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ADVANCE OF THE ARMY OF VIRGINIA, GEN. CRAWFORD'S BRIGADE, CULPEPPER, Monday, July 28, 1862.

The past three days have been spent in feeling for the enemy, and we have found them in small quantities at several points, and have received assurances from the only friends of our cause in this portion of Virginia, that they are in force, awaiting our approach, but a short distance beyond the military line of Gordonsville.

But to write consecutively, I should commence at the point at which my last letter left the army of Virginia. On Friday, that portion of Gen. BANKS' army corps, then encamped a short distance beyond Little Washington, received orders to strike tents, and move a few miles nearer here, and the movement was made. As soon as the order had been issued, and preparations were in progress, Maj.-Gen. BANKS rode on to Little Washington, with a few attendants, arriving there just as the news of the killing of one cavalry man, the wounding of two others, and the killing of one horse by the guerrillas, about two miles from the town, had become generally known to the soldiers there. The excitement was very great, and there were many and very urgent demands for the execution of the recent order of Gen. POPE, applicable to such cases, namely, to burn and otherwise destroy the property within a circuit of five miles, unless the person or persons firing upon our men are delivered up to the authorities by the citizens. Had not Gen. BANKS been present, I have very little doubt that the order would have been executed to the letter by our indignant soldiers, and Little Washington been burned to ashes. As it was, a squadron of cavalry was sent out immediately to scour the country in the direction of the killing and wounding, and in a short time nine prisoners were brought in. Three of the prisoners were men between 50 and 60 years of age; four were between 35 and 40, and the remaining three from 18 to 22; all, even the oldest, were hale and hearty. On two of the youngest they found a pair of COLT's revolvers. Every man, of course, declared his entire innocence of the crime, and utter ignorance of the parties who had committed it. They were detained for examination, and as I felt it necessary to reach Sperryville that night, I did not await the result. I have since learned that, with the exception of the two upon whom the revolvers were found, who were imprisoned, they were discharged for want of proof.

Passing on to Sperryville, at which place I arrived at 8 P. M., I found matters very much as they were on a former visit. Every available floor in the village occupied by officers and men, and feed for a horse almost impossible to procure. I finally found a shed unoccupied, except by wagons, where I tied my horse, spread my blankets and proceeded on a successful foraging expedition. Returning, I fell asleep to the music of the horse's teeth, and awoke to the discovery that while I slept a thief had come in the night, cut him loose and driven him away. And here let me say a word in relation to the state of morality in our army. I can speak, at least, feelingly on the subject, for I have had three fine headstalls and halters taken away, and my horse has been stolen five times during the brief period I have had him. I don't think there are many horse or halter-thieves among the infantry or artillery. The thieves, in the horse and halter line, are reputed to be mostly in the cavalry. They are in the best position to conceal horses. Their manner of operating from the theft to the sale of the horse, is generally as follows: If the horse or halter to be stolen be in camp, they creep out in the night, watch the movements of the sentries, and when an opportunity occurs slip the halter from the picket-stake and take the horse away. If the horse happen to belong to a citizen, and is at any considerable distance from the camp, he may be taken in the daytime. The bunglers in either case take the horses to the field in which the regimental horses are put to graze, trusting that among five hundred or a thousand others the stolen animal may not be discovered by the owner. The more experienced take another course after the horse has been taken. The mane and tail are sometimes cut, and the horse is driven into a wood, generally some miles distant, where he is tied to a tree until the weary and angry owner gives up all hope of finding him, and goes away. The animal is then brought out and sold at a merely nominal price to any person who chooses to take the responsibility of purchasing a stolen horse. The number of horses still stolen and sold in the way I have described, is astonishing, although I am informed it is trifling as compared with what it was some months ago. The chief cause of the decline lies in the fact that Virginia has been pretty thoroughly drained of horses considered worth stealing, by both armies.

At Sperryville, as before said, everything remained very much as it was at the time of a former visit. The several brigades of Gen. SIGEL's army occupied the same camp-grounds, and but few changes of outpost guards had been made. As Gen. BANKS had very kindly warned me against proceeding to Culpepper unaccompanied by some military force, I made inquiry at Sperryville concerning the time any force would probably start thitherward, and, not receiving any definite information, I started on, in the hope of overtaking at least a train guard; but there was none upon the road. When near Woodville, I found the Second Virginia Infantry encamped upon the right of the pike, as an outpost guard. The regiment is a strong one, and so, I am informed, very efficient in regimental drill. From that point until reaching Culpepper I saw no soldiers under arms.

The fear of danger upon the road is, I think, unwarranted—at least from the people living along the line. Their whole desire seems to be to be let alone by both parties, and, they say, "to take part with neither force." Nearly all their produce—grain, hay, &c.—has been already taken from them by JACKSON's army, and latterly by ours. I stopped at the house of an apparently well-to-do farmer, about eleven miles from this place, and asked for a feed for my horse. He showed me what he declared was all that had been left to him. It was one barrel of corn on the ear. From that I received enough for a feed, at a moderate price. The old gentleman said he was willing to do what he could, without having anything taken from him by force. He recognized the taking of grain, grass and hay, by the army, as an absolute necessity in time of war. Both armies had taken from him, and he did not complain, although he had strenuously opposed the secession of Virginia from the Union—believing then, as he does now, that it could only result in the utter ruin of the State. When he voted for delegates to the Convention, it was with the express understanding that they should vote against the secession of the State. That, too, he said, was the understanding of a majority of those who voted for delegates, and I have been told the same story by more than a hundred others. But as soon as they had voted, their power to control results was gone. Before another opportunity to speak through the ballot was afforded, the State was overrun by troops from States further South, and a vast number of those who otherwise would have voted against secession, were so far intimidated as to keep them from the polls. They deny emphatically that Virginia has ever been voted out of the Union, but still, as they are in the State and all their property is here, they do not dare, even if inclined, (and I don't think many are,) take a position in opposition to an authority which they readily acknowledge has been thrust upon them against their wills. It may be added, in this connection, that notwithstanding all their friendly talks and acts, we have not yet succeeded in obtaining a particle of information from them in relation to the movements of the Confederate troops, while the Confederate Generals, we know, are informed daily of the strength of our force and the position of our lines.

We have made several reconnoisances in considerable force of late, without material results. You must not believe the stories of dashing fights you may see in print, even when given on apparently high authority, for they are not true, or rather have not been to this time. With some loss—in one case, about half a company of cavalry—we have ascertained that the enemy has pretty strong pickets near Madison Court-house—since occupied by a portion of Gen. SIGEL's command; at Liberty Mills, near Racoon Ford, on the Rapid Ann River; in the neighborhood of Orange Court-house; and a much larger force near Gordonsville. The most *definite* idea of the forces at the points named has been obtained, not so well by the parties of reconnoisance as by a number of men well informed in relation to the various roads, fords and bridges, who are faithful and daring, and who voluntarily act as scouts for Gen. CRAWFORD. The General is here in the advance, with his favorite brigade, encamped in pleasant places, and all anxious for a fight. The health of the brigade, owing to the extreme carefulness of the General in selecting camping ground, and the attention of the Surgeons, under direction of Dr. HELMER, Brigade-Surgeon, continues excellent.

On Sunday, an order of Gen. CRAWFORD's was issued and executed which gave great satisfaction to the people here. There were some eight or ten distilleries in the neighborhood, from which, although forbidden, some of the men received new whisky, became drunk, and sometimes abusive. The distillers had been several times warned against selling to the men, but still continued to do so. The order to burn the distilleries was consequently given, and immediately executed.

LOUIS LIVINGSTON, of Tivoli, N. Y., A. D. C., with rank of Captain, and FREDERICK D'HAUTEVILLE, with rank of Captain, Assistant Adjutant-General, have been ordered on the Staff of Gen. CRAWFORD.

Gen. HATCH, who is here specially in command of the cavalry, has just returned from a second reconnoissance toward Gordonsville, without having met the enemy in any considerable force.

The Army of the Advance here is anxiously awaiting the appearance of Gen. POPE upon the field, as it is believed that then the remainder of Gen. BANKS corps will join Gen. CRAWFORD's advance Brigade here; that Gens. HARTSUFF's, SWARTZ's and CARRELL's Brigades, now at Warrenton, under Gen. MCDOWELL, will be ordered on, and another and still more important forward movement commenced.

J. A.

GEN. SIGEL'S SPECIAL ARMY CORPS.

A few days since a letter from Gen. SIGEL was received in this City by Dr. DULON, the father-in-law of the distinguished soldier.

It was, for various reasons, withheld from publication at the time of its receipt, but the anxious desire of a mass of our German fellow-citizens and others to learn its contents, induces us to lay it before our readers this morning. Its suggestions are most valuable, and if they are to be followed to any good purpose, we must not, to use SIGEL's own language, lose a moment's time.

The letter reads as follows:

HEADQUARTERS FIRST CORPS, ARMY OF VIRGINIA, SPERRYVILLE, July 25, 1862.

Dr. Dulon, No. 13 Market-street, New-York:

SIR: I have received the assurance from the Secretary of War, that, with the consent of the Governors of New-York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, Indiana and Wisconsin, a limited number of regiments and batteries could be raised in those States for the First Corps, now under my command, and that such regiments would be assigned to the corps by the War Department. The regiments and batteries to be raised as follows:

Three in the State of New-York; three in Pennsylvania, and one regiment each in Massachusetts, Connecticut, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Wisconsin, and one battery in each of the six first named States. Six of these regiments may consist of Americans and six of Germans: the batteries to be composed, according to circumstances, of Americans or German-born citizens—men who have seen service and know their business.

Commanders of regiments and batteries should be military men.

Have a Committee appointed for the purpose of making the necessary arrangements, and confer with the Union Defence Committees at New-York and other places. Members of such a Committee may act as my military agents, and as general correspondents of the Committee. An American officer may act in the same capacity. The Committee should furnish me, by telegraph, the names of such persons from the different States as they think proper to organize or command regiments. Perhaps companies or regiments may be found in progress of organization; in such case they might be ordered to join my command. I learn that Col. PERSIGNY has already received authority to organize a regiment. Could he not do it for this corps? And so it is with HECKER. Confer with Major SCHWARZ, whom I have proposed to the Secretary of War as my chief of artillery and commander of my six new batteries. Lieut. BENNECKE, now with Dr. FRIEDMANN in Philadelphia, I wish to raise the batteries in Pennsylvania. Major SCHWARZ will write to him to this effect. * * *

I have no time to write more. The Committee may do so, in my name. Everybody knows how much we need fresh troops, and the hour has come when our countrymen have an opportunity to assist me and to rally under our common flag.

But, *every minute is more precious now than it was during the whole war.* Let us act quickly and energetically, and not lose a moment's time.

F. SIGEL,
Major-Gen'l Commanding First Corps Virginia.

The preceding letter has produced no little excitement among the German circles in this City who have become cognizant of it. A preliminary meeting was privately held on Wednesday last, in reference to the execution of its suggestions, and another conference was to have taken place yesterday afternoon at the residence of Mr. WILLMANN, on the Bowery. Awaiting further advices from Gen. SIGEL, it was deferred, and the Committee for New-York will not be organized until Monday next, when the movement will be inaugurated with that vigor which the occasion demands.

OPERATIONS IN THE SOUTHWEST.

THE EVACUATION OF GRAND JUNCTION.

Correspondence of the Chicago Times.

JACKSON, Tenn., Thursday, July 24, 1862.

This morning at daylight, the small Federal forces at Grand Junction, stationed there outside of the lines of any military operations, for the purpose of securing the cotton in that region, were withdrawn up the Mississippi Central Railroad twenty miles, to Bolivar. Col. LEGGETT, of the Seventy-eighth Ohio, an officer of good repute in the army, the commander of our forces at Grand Junction, had had for several days discretionary orders to that effect, whenever the cotton trade was over. All the public property and cotton were removed prior to the withdrawal. The rebels had, for several days, been moving about that part of the country in numbers undoubtedly superior to the Federal forces at that point. The withdrawal in no way affects the lines of this division, or any other.

Bolivar is 28 miles southwest of this city, and connected with it by the Mississippi Central Railroad, and cars pass over it to that point every day. A considerable Federal force has been collected at that point, and intrenchments are being thrown up. It is not impossible that a sharp engagement will take place there within a few days. Such will be the result if the rebels wish to try it on, or if they approach too near.

Although our forces here are generally supposed to be having an easy time of it, yet the truth is that this portion of the army never had more laborious duties to perform, and at no time have the commanding Generals been more constantly employed. The frequent incursions and forays of JACKSON's and other bandits keep them continually on the sharp lookout.

The position now held by Gen. MCCLERNAND's command, consisting of Gen. LOGAN's and Gen. ROSS' Divisions, is of the greatest importance, being the lines of railroad from Columbus to Corinth, a distance of one hundred and forty-four miles, and from Jackson to Bolivar, a distance of twenty-eight miles.

The position of rebel forces in Mississippi is understood here to be as follows: JEFF. THOMPSON is just below the Tallahatchie, between Memphis and Grenada; CHALMERS is at or near Kirby's Springs; and VILLEPIGUE's force on a line from Grenada to Jackson, Miss. What the amount of their force is, is a matter of conjecture, but is generally placed at thirty thousand.

Cotton is being shipped from this place at the rate of three hundred bales per day. Perhaps six to eight thousand bales will be shipped before the trade is over, and something inside of twenty thousand bales from the lines of these railroads. Buyers are paying from sixteen to twenty cents in gold, delivered at railroad stations. In years past, I am informed, this city alone shipped from twenty to twenty-five thousand bales. The prospect for the next crop is poor, from the fact that but comparatively little ground has been planted this year. The attention of farmers has been turned in another direction. Hereafter, instead of buying their corn, and wheat, and pork, from Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio, this people have set out to raise these productions themselves. The broad fields now waving with corn, that formerly blossomed with cotton, prove the earnestness of the effort. And, should peace be restored to-morrow, the Northern farmers would be made to feel the effects of this change of policy. The growing crop here promises as fine a yield as that of any other State.

IMPORTANT FROM NORTHERN ALABAMA.

UNION MEN RALLYING AROUND THE OLD FLAG.

A few days ago a citizen of Alabama, residing among the mountains south of Decatur, distant some thirty or forty miles, found his way to the camp of the Twentieth Brigade, and made known the fact, that in the vicinity of his home there were many men who were anxious to enlist and fight for the Union, under the good old flag.

The representations made resulted in sending Col. STRAIGHT, with the Fifty-first Regiment Indiana Volunteers, down into the region named, with a view of offering protection to any who might desire to enlist.

After an absence of four days, Col. STRAIGHT returned to camp, bringing with him nearly two hundred able-bodied and earnest men. When Col. STRAIGHT first reached their homes in the hill country, not a man could be found at his house, all of them being obliged to conceal themselves in the forests or among the hiding-places of the mountains, lest they be obliged to enter the rebel army by the hated conscript law, or be shot down like wild beasts for being Union men. As soon, however, as the Colonel made known his mission to the wives and daughters of these hardy mountaineers, they were on the move to communicate with the fugitives; and within forty-eight hours, the Colonel was ready to return with the recruits above named.

In his official report, which is dated near Morrisville, Ala., July 14, Col. STRAIGHT says:

I wish to say a word relative to the condition of these people. They are mostly poor, though many of them are, or rather have been in good circumstances. They outnumber nearly three to one the Secessionists in portions of Morgan, Blount, Winston, Marion, Walker, Fayette and Jefferson Counties, but situated as they are, surrounded by a most relentless foe, mostly unarmed and destitute of amunition, they are persecuted in every conceivable way, yet up to this time most of them have kept out of the way sufficiently to avoid being dragged off by the gangs that infest the country for the purpose of plunder, and enforcing the provisions of the rebel Conscription act, but their horses and cattle are driven off in vast numbers. Every public road is patroled by guerrilla bands, and the Union men have been compelled to seek protection in the fastnesses of the mountainous wilderness. They cannot hold out much longer. This state of things has so much disturbed them that but very little attention has been paid to farming; consequently many of them are now destitute of food of their own, and are living off their more fortunate neighbors.

Such examples of patriotism as these people have set are worthy of being followed. One old lady, Mrs. ANNA CAMPBELL, volunteered to ride thirty-five miles and return, making seventy miles, with about thirty recruits, inside of thirty-six hours. When this is taken into consideration that these people were all hid away to avoid being taken by the rebels, and that the country is but sparsely settled, this case is without a parallel in American history. There are many cases of a similar nature that came under my observation, but I do not desire to weary your patience with them. Suffice it to say that I have never witnessed such an outpouring of devoted and determined patriotism among any other people. And I am now of the opinion that if there could be a sufficient force in that portion of the country to protect these people, there could be at least two full regiments raised of as good and true men as ever defended the American flag. So confident am I that my views are correct, that if the Commanding-General will grant me permission to do so, I will take my regiment (the boys all want to go) and two weeks' rations of bread, salt, sugar and coffee, (meat we can get there,) and five hundred extra stand of arms, with a sufficient supply of ammunition, and locate at least thirty miles south of Decatur, where I will rally around me a sufficient number of the brave mountaineers to protect the country effectually against anything except the regular rebel army, who, by the way, would find it a difficult country to operate in. Never did people stand in greater need of protection. They have battled manfully against the most unscrupulous foe that civilized warfare has ever witnessed. They have been shut out from all communication with anything but their enemies for a year and a half, and yet they stand firm and true. If such merit is not to be rewarded; if such citizens are not to receive protection, then is their case a deplorable one indeed.

Auction Sale of New-Orleans Sugar, Molasses, &c.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Aug. 1.

There was sold, by auction, this forenoon, 500 hhds. of New-Orleans sugar, the cargo of the schooner *E. P. Stewart*, at 9¾c.@10⅞c., cash.

There was a large attendance, and the bidding was spirited.

A lot of molasses sold at 37c.@42c.

The Remains of Col. James Monroe.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Aug. 1.

The remains of Col. JAMES MONROE, of the Twenty-second New-York Regiment, came from Fortress Monroe this morning, and were escorted to the cars by the Seventh Regiment of New-York.

THE ELEMENTS OF SOUTHERN WEALTH.

Valuation of Real and Personal Estate in Louisiana.

Slaves Worth Nearly the Value of All Other Property Put Together.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, July 25, 1862.

In the State of Louisiana, the irritating subject, as in all Southern States, is, of course, the negro question. I have recently noticed, and it has always been the case, that the loss of no kind of property seems irreconcilable but that of the negro. Fire may consume the planter's residence, or his expensive gin or sugar house, a crevasse may swallow up the best part of his plantation, the army worm may devour his crop, his factor may fail, and all these losses, though including fifties and hundreds of thousands, will be borne with equanimity; but let the master be deprived of a negro, though said negro is commercially valueless, and there will go up a hue and cry that reaches the heavens, while the other and apparently severer losses, will scarcely be alluded to. There is, perhaps, a reason for this, not altogether unexplainable. Slavery is so wrought into the texture of society, that the Southerner knows that it cannot be rudely modified or interfered with without destroying every ramification of Southern life, and this feeling, or the intense consciousness of this fact, blinds the master to all the influences with regard to collateral destructive influences. He knows that universal emancipation is ruin to himself, and he believes it will be ruin to the negro, and he favors the rebellion that he may, as he finally hopes, be relieved of all outside influences with regard to the title of his slave property. To give the Northern reader, who so flippantly talks of sudden and universal emancipation, some idea of what it promises, I have, with considerable labor, compiled from the *Annual Report of the Auditor of Public Accounts to the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana*, 1861, the following table of the wealth and population of this State, exclusive of the parishes of Orleans, Baton Rouge and Lafourche, and dull as it may appear at first sight, yet every thinking man at the North, every tax-paying man, every practical man, ought to make himself familiar with the facts presented by these figures; for if once understood, and then appreciated, they will, more than declamation or sentiment, enable the judgment to come to some correct conclusions on this much-talked-of subject of emancipation:

Population and Wealth of Louisiana, exclusive of the Parishes of Orleans, East Baton Rouge and Lafourche.

Parishes.	White Population.	Slaves.	Value of Slaves.	Value of All Other Property.
Ascension	3,639	7,218	$3,828,080	$5,758,033
Assumption	6,869	7,656	4,141,150	5,252,500
Avoyelles	5,495	6,913	3,509,180	2,427,021
Bienville	5,208	1,666	2,145,950	1,132,426
Bossie	3,646	8,752	4,381,100	2,927,601
Caddo	4,073	7,657	3,894,750	3,654,280
Calcasieu	3,457	1,048	519,850	1,098,379
Caldwell	2,600	2,078	1,048,270	828,590
Carroll	3,031	12,505	6,793,950	8,959,314
Catahoula	4,851	6,277	3,187,950	3,065,369
Claiborne	9,261	7,227	3,686,300	3,199,750
Concordia	1,384	11,843	6,352,470	8,894,914
De Soto	4,459	8,489	4,054,770	3,055,686
East Baton Rouge	6,831	8,444	4,571,800	5,687,381
East Feliciana	3,913	10,335	4,499,675	2,628,821
Franklin	1,722	2,808	1,438,450	1,940,044
Iberville	5,538	10,090	6,156,250	9,738,371
Jackson	5,220	3,739	1,854,550	1,209,759
Lafayette	4,143	4,226	2,093,215	1,779,391
Madison	1,293	11,897	6,467,780	7,441,178
Morehouse	3,620	6,198	3,157,350	3,753,095
Natchitoches	5,185	9,492	4,936,950	4,693,548
Ouachita	3,215	4,695	4,405,550	2,619,218
Plaquemines	5,595	4,953	3,011,100	3,900,862
Point Coupee	3,659	11,958	6,318,800	7,416,451
Rapides	7,242	14,339	7,535,771	9,150,074
Sabine	3,585	1,670	809,150	657,677
St. Bernard	1,478	1,886	1,018,440	1,071,110
St. John Baptist	2,777	4,119	2,250,150	2,188,610
St. Charles	883	3,780	2,082,600	1,705,320
St. Landry	11,969	12,858	6,446,350	5,596,175
St. Mary	4,021	12,223	6,546,555	8,584,565
St. Martin	6,399	7,851	3,976,600	3,405,600
St. James	3,426	8,023	4,261,650	4,654,608
St. Helena	3,208	3,115	1,472,890	1,094,720
Tensas	1,255	13,781	7,522,760	9,360,353
Terrebonne	4,499	6,143	3,242,200	4,567,450
Union	7,191	3,791	1,944,460	1,528,048
Vermillion	3,210	1,360	652,000	617,640
Washington	2,910	1,604	768,600	405,859
West Feliciana	1,985	9,565	5,171,315	3,404,320
Winn	4,314	1,324	657,350	940,370
St. Tammany	1,214	1,981	1,016,674	1,057,524
Totals	179,473	287,577	$153,830,755	$163,051,985

Now it must be remembered that the planters, in giving in their taxable property, never exaggerate its value to the assessors, nor are they obliged by law to include any negroes under ten years of age, so that immense as is the number of slaves in Louisiana compared with the whites, the slave offspring growing up, one-third more at least in number, is not included! Therefore, it is safe to say, that in all the counties or parishes of Louisiana there are, on an average, two negroes to one white person. It must also be noticed that the entire property of these parishes, including lands, houses, villages and personal property, is only worth about $8,000,000 more than the slave property. In other words, *one-half of the entire wealth of Louisiana consists of slaves.* Now emancipation in Louisiana, then, means, first, to take from the planter half the value of his property, and then turn loose on the world *more than a quarter of a million of helpless people*, as utterly unable to take care of themselves as are children. Now, I do not desire to sit in judgment on this subject; I would rather leave it to the practical minds of the North to work out the problem. I see in this State hundreds of negroes who have come within our lines, who are fed on Government rations, who are literally, to them, eating the bread of idleness, yet bread obtained by the sweat of the brow of the white man of the North. Suppose all the negroes of Louisiana came within our lines—are our officers to feed them? Gen. BUTLER has about 10,000 troops attached to his command. It keeps five ships constantly employed to bring him provisions from the North. There is not a fleet large enough owned by the Government to bring food here for the negroes of this State alone! The difficulties of this subject seem to increase by examination. One thing seems certain, the planter contemplates universal emancipation with horror; yet it would seem that a majority are so infuriated by passion, or blinded by prejudice, that they seem willing to accept the alternative of utter destruction rather than yield to reason.

Had this war to crush out a rebellion against the best Government under the sun been prosecuted on war principles, the subject of emancipation need not have been discussed. The kindness of the National Government to the leaders of the rebellion *has been refined cruelty to the loyal people of the country North and South.* And if the Government has any paternal love for its struggling people, it will at once infuse energy into its leaders, and demand that the prevailing supineness, this horrid inefficiency, this waste of money and blood without any return, shall cease. A few months ago a million of men sprang to arms to save the Republic; the enthusiasm of the masses has been dampened by the inefficiency of the few who had the lead. Let Richmond be taken, let the Mississippi be opened, let the harbors of the South be in our possession, and then we have the rebellion in our grasp, and the winding up of the details will hasten its own labor, and the Slavery question will then cease to be a formidable question.

INTERESTING FROM JAPAN.

News of America Eagerly Looked For—Arrival of Mr. Pruyn, the New American Minister—A Destructive Fire—American Trade, &c., &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

KANAGAWA, Saturday, May 10, 1862.

The important events transpiring at home lose none of their interest to the true patriot, though he may be at the other end of the world, as we may be well said to be in Japan. You, in the land of telegraphs, can hardly brook a single day's delay, in consequence of some defect in the wires, of the tidings of an important battle, and get exceedingly nervous if you do not find recorded in the morning papers all that transpired yesterday from one end of the land to the other.

What think you, then, of us in this remote part of the earth, where, by the mail *viâ* England and China, (which is the only regular one we have,) we do not hear of anything that has transpired in the United States till three months afterwards.

An occasional ship, however, comes over from San Francisco, direct to this port, when we get news in forty days from the Atlantic States, which was the case a few days ago, when the clipper-ship *Ringleader* came in.

She brought as passengers our new Minister, Mr. PRUYN, Mr. G. FISHER (Consul to this place) and family, and Mr. RICE (Commercial Agent to Hakodada) and family. The arrival of a new Minister and Consul, in place of Messrs. HARRIS and DORR, is regarded with much satisfaction.

Thus far, everything bids fair, and all who have met them, either in a business or private capacity, can only speak of them in the highest terms of commendation.

In December last I wrote you in regard to the destructive fire with which the Japanese portion of our town was visited, which consumed full one-half of it. On the night of the 8th instant, the half that escaped then suffered the same fate—so that within six months the whole Japanese town, comprising 800 or 1,000 houses, has been completely destroyed. That portion burned in December is over half rebuilt already, and from the activity with which the rubbish is cleared away, it is evident that in a few months we shall have an entire new town. The loss in the last fire was greater than in the first. Trade will suffer a slight check from this catastrophe for a few days, but as there did not happen to be a very large stock of teas and silks in the Japanese hands at the time, things will soon go on their old way again.

Samples of the new crop of teas came in a few days ago, and everything bids fair for a brisk trade in this line the coming season. Some houses are shipping largely of silk at present, and two vessels are now loading with it and teas for England, We are sorry to say that the house of OLYPHANT & Co., which has had a branch established here for the past two years, has just broken up, which reduces the American houses of importance down to three, viz.: HEARD & Co., A. A. LOW BROTHERS, and WALSH, HALL & Co.—FRANCIS HALL, Esq., formerly of Elmira, N. Y., having been taken in as partner into the first-named house within a few days. There are, however, quite a number of other American residents doing business in a smaller way, and American ships do quite their share of the transportation of this port.

It is well-known that there is a large trade carried on between San Francisco and Hong Kong by American clippers, which include some of the finest of their class. They, for the most part, however, make the passage from San Francisco to Hong Kong in ballast, and since the prevailing winds oblige them to sight the Japan Coast, it is but little out of the way for them to stop in here, where they are almost sure of getting a cargo for China. When this is more generally known we shall be brought much nearer home, and become almost independent of the roundabout way of the English mail routes for news. It will give us even the advantage over China, in receiving at least the American market reports, by eight or ten days, which will be of no small importance.

While steam communication across the Pacific to this country and China, *viâ* Sandwich Islands, is postponed by troubles at home, the clipper ships are paving the way, and proving the practicability of such a scheme beyond the remotest doubt, so that when the time comes when our Government shall be freed a little from its present embarrassment, there will be no delay in immediately putting it into operation.

It wants but this to complete the belt of steam communication around the world. It is an enterprise which all feel who reside on the shores washed by the great Pacific, to be second in importance to none other in the commercial world. In view of this, we earnestly hope our Government will give its advocates an early hearing, and the subject its most serious consideration.

Everything is quiet in the Empire, and a general good feeling seems generally to prevail. D. B.

THE NEW-ORLEANS PRESS.

The Delta Under the New Regime.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, July 24, 1862.

The *Delta* is one of the most original of presses. In New-York you would understand it; in New-Orleans it is an enigma. It is so outspoken, so direct and fearless in its accusations. Its habit of "naming names"—its decorum toward the worthy—its violence toward the guilty—these characteristics among a people who have been accustomed only to whisper upon matters which the *Delta* treats of in Ciceronean tones, surprises. The *Picayune* has once or twice wilted under its scorn and its sharp sarcasm. The editors of the *Delta* are Capt. JOHN CLARK, formerly of the Boston *Courier*, Col. E. M. BROWN, formerly of the Woodstock, Vt., *Age*, and Major JOSEPH M. BELL, the able Provost Judge. Capt. CLARK is the chief and fighting editor. On the night before the revival of the *Delta* under the new *régimé*, Capt. CLARK found a burly man in the office, reading proofs. He inquired of the foreman, Mr. BARNES, who "this person" was. Mr. BARNES replied, "This is Mr. STITH, late foreman of the office." STITH was just then reading an editorial of CLARK's, in which he felicitated the people of New-Orleans upon their change of rulers and the expulsion of WM. S. MUNROE to Fort Jackson. It was further stated that, for ten years previous, there had not been an honest man in the Mayor's chair. As STITH was an Ex-Mayor of Thug and thieving memory, the editor did not interrupt his reading; but when he set down the proof he requested Mr. STITH to leave the office, and instructed the guards not to permit him to enter the office again. The next incident was this: Judge WALKER, the ex-editor of the *Delta*, desired that a card be published in the paper announcing that he was not responsible for the changed sentiments of the journal. The new editor took the ground that a traitor had no rights which a Union soldier was bound to respect, and therefore forbid the publication of the card. This went on for three days. Finally, WALKER called at the editorial office of the *Delta*, when, with haughty tone, he demanded as a right to have his repudiating card inserted. A keen colloquy ensued, which Capt. CLARK brought to a close in the following language: "You presume on the forbearance of the Commanding General, who, though you are a traitor, has permitted you to go at large. You also come in here and demand editorial courtesy. You, Sir, who, during the past eighteen months have done little else than plot treason against the State. I owe you no courtesy. There is the door—go out; and while I occupy this chamber, never again enter it." The next incident was this: The *Delta* office is owned by the Bible Society. Early in June a sanctimonious appearing person presented himself. "Can I," he inquired, "see Capt. CLARK?" "That is my name," said the Editor. "I represent the owners of this building, and I come to inquire about the payment of the rent." CLARK looked at the minister, paused a moment and observed, "In view, Sir, of the uses which you have permitted your building to be devoted to during the past year—uses so unworthy of Bible publishers and pious people—it is due to frankness that I should tell you that so long as I occupy this building, so long as there is a rebel in the field, I shall pay no rent to your Bible Society. Now do we understand each other?" "I must own you are plain spoken," said the parson. "Very well," said the Captain; "good morning," and he withdrew. These are but a few of the many incidents of Union-editorial life in New-Orleans. The overtopping circulation of the *Delta* over the other journals is the best proof I can give that the people like the plain talk and bold stand which the revivified *Delta* has taken under CLARK, BROWN & BELL.

The Conduct of the War—A Letter from a Veteran.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

TUESDAY, July 29, 1862.

Your issue of the 22d inst., headed "Gen. HALLECK on the Art of War," is really the only production which, up to this late period of the present war, has appeared through the Press exhibiting anything of military science, and is neither more nor less than JOMINI's first principles presented in a condensed form, much resembling a small pocket edition published in the beginning of the war of 1812, during Dr. EUSTIS' administration of the War Department, by the late Gen. JOHN ARMSTRONG, and entitled *Hints to Young Generals.*

We are not surprised that Gen. PATTERSON, or any other fair-weather General, should know little or nothing of *exterior or interior* lines of operation, and like some of our *distinguished* men of 1812, should have been induced to accept positions as Generals simply through their ignorance of the prerequisites appertaining to the position, and did so, no doubt, with a clear conviction that the tailor, or rather the coat, made the officer. But it is remarkable—indeed, very remarkable, considering the presence in the army, and at Washington, of our veteran Generals, and of others of more recent date, all of whom have been fed all their lives at the public crib, for the sake of their supposed military qualifications—that not one of all these should have seen or pointed out the importance of PATTERSON occupying Leesburgh in connection with MCDOWELL's advance upon Manassas.

During the early part of the rebellion you published a strategical diagram, said to have emanated from a distinguished foreign officer, in which a line, extending from Washington to St. Louis, was laid down as our base. This diameter contemplated a circumference, the radii of which were to cover both Florida and Texas, these being the Southern extremities of *our exterior* lines. Our movements appear to have been directed consistently with this plan, and, with the exception of the Shenandoah Valley operations, and certain incursions in Western Virginia and Eastern Kentucky, as far as Cumberland Gap, we have strictly adhered to these *exterior* lines—down the coast and along the Mississippi—thus advancing and securing our flanks, but making little progress at any other point. The *interior* space between our lines is wholly under the control of our adversary, enabling him to concentrate upon any point of our extended circumference, or, within its area, to assail in the rear our lines of communication, as is now done in Kentucky and Tennessee.

Our recovery of the Cumberland and Tennessee rivers, and finally of the Mississippi itself, through the essential aid of the gunboats, has thus far given to our *right* or Western army all the advantages it has acquired; but much in that direction is yet to be achieved—whilst the *left*, or Eastern, (with the exception of our incursions along the seaboard,) has effected in the way of conquests nothing more than what the enemy has chosen to relinquish for his better security. Our *delays* and general inactivity upon *this exterior* line, we admit, have enabled us to perfect our discipline and organization—an advantage, however, which the enemy has had in common with us—but, on our part, (as the initiative has been with us,) delay denoted *indecision*, and, consequently, loss of prestige, whilst to him it afforded the time and opportunity to strengthen his positions in works and men, which *the interior* line of operations, and his railroad facilities, will always enable him to do with decided advantage, until we wrest from him *this interior* line, and which *a combination* of our forces, a *direct movement*, and *hard fighting*, might more readily have accomplished at an earlier period.

Situated as our armies now are—divided—and Gen. MCCLELLAN hemmed in on the banks of the James—deprived of the aid of gunboats in his advance beyond Fort Darling, or the river obstructions—numerous strong batteries and other works confronting him upon all the roads leading to Richmond—and an army probably more numerous than both his own and Gen. POPE's to oppose him in front, flank and rear, I see no prospect of success except in Gen. POPE's ability to cooperate with MCCLELLAN, first, indirectly, by isolating EWELL's forces through the effectual destruction of a portion of the Central road; and, secondly, by direct action over the Fredericksburgh road with the view of a concerted movement against the Richmond army assailing it in rear, whilst MCCLELLAN attacks in front.

We are compelled to believe, for many reasons, not the least of which was the perfect condition of our army, that had the advance been made immediately after the evacuation of Manassas, in the directions of Fredericksburgh and Gordonsville, concentrating at the junction of the roads below, we would have isolated JACKSON's forces, and long since have been in Richmond. Our bases would have been for the time being Fairfax and Aquia Creek Landing—our baggage and provisions trains curtailed to the standard of a *coup de main*, and the army hurried forward, making no prolonged halts. Six days' fighting at that time would have been far more effectual, as the enemy had fewer troops, and we could better have afforded our losses in battle, than at any subsequent period.

But this was not to be the order of things; objections, if not obstructions, other than those incident to the face of the country, and the resistance to be met with, were presented to our view. Victory, mere victory, was not what we desired, nor could our ambition be satisfied short of bagging JEFF. DAVIS and his army. Our well-digested plans to this end had been foiled by the unexpected evacuation of Manassas, and no new scheme would suit that did not close every avenue to a retreat—for bag him we were determined upon. This was the spirit of our dream as we weighed anchor for Yorktown, where our communications and transportation, by water would be both safe and easy, and where gunboats might aid in reducing the works. In due time, with the control of the York and James Rivers, we confidently expected to close the mouth of the sack at Williamsburgh, West Point, or certainly at Richmond, and JEFF. must then face the music and play his last card. NAPOLEON the First, in his march upon Moscow, had counted upon quartering his army within its palaces throughout the rigors of a Russian Winter—a goal probably adequate to his immense undertaking—and confident in the prowess of his adversary, he little dreamed that the Russian army was to be relieved by the elements; and that conflagration, following close upon the evacuation, and leaving him to the tender mercies of frost and famine, might be part and parcel of Russian tactics. Yet so it was; and so, in due proportions, has it been with our expectations at Yorktown. The rebels evacuated it before the mouth of the bag could be closed, and we were foiled a second time. Incessant rains upon a surface based upon quicksand, occasioned swollen streams, impassable roads, wet jackets, and malaria to our hearts' content; and thus far did the elements, in this case, too, interpose—enough, perhaps, to justify the above comparison, showing that "*les beaux esprits se rencontre*"—but Richmond is neither taken or burnt, nor the back door to future retreat yet closed. AN OFFICER OF 1812.

RELEASED PRISONERS.

List of Sick and Wounded Prisoners Arrived from Richmond and in Hospital.

FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday, July 30, 1862.

The following is a list of sick and wounded prisoners from Richmond, who were admitted into the hospital at Newport News, July 28, 1862:

Sergt. C. W. Knapp, Co. B, 5th New-York.
Sergt. M. M. Walsh, Co. B. 5th New-York.
Sergt. John A. Pierce, Co. E. 5th New-York.
Sergt. Adam Wiesner, Co. E, 103d Pennsylvania.
Harris L. Clark, Co. I, 8th Michigan.
Spencer F. Wadsworth, Co. K, 7th Maine.
Henry Hutchins, Co. F, 4th Vermont.
Wm. Strawbridge, Co. H, 104th Pennsylvania.
Thos. W. Winter, Co. D, 7th Penn. Reserves.
Joseph Gray, Co. A, 5th Penn. Reserves.
Thomas Lloyd, Co. G, 5th Penn. Reserves.
Wm. W. Wagner, Co. A, 11th Penn. Reserves.
Levi A. Bowen, Co. H, 7th Penn. Reserves.
David A. Waple, Co. A, 1st New-Jersey.
T. M. Cartell, Co. G, 5th New-Jersey.
Ira Dutton, Co. G, 47th N.Y.
R. F. Parkman, Co. K, 6th Maine.
John W. Davis, Co. K, 4th Pennsylvania.
Jos. Lacey, Co. K, 4th Penn.
E. Johnson, Co. K, 4th Penn.
M. Connell, Co. I, 2d Maine.
M. Sullivan Co. F, 61st Penn.
Chandy F. Houston, Co. A, 10th Pennsylvania.
Thos. Gavey, Co. D, 10th N.Y.
John Shuerl, Co. E, 5th Mich.
M. McBride, Co. F, 96th Penn.
Elias Goodwin, Co. I, 20th Massachusetts.
Daniel Westmore, Co. E, 12th New-York.
Geo. W. Vincent, Co. H, 1st Sharpshooters.
Jas. McGibbins, 9th Mass.
Timothy Russell, Co. F, 5th New-York.
Silas McClermont, Co. G, 83d Pennsylvania.
M. Keifer, Co. C, 31st Penn.
Jas. A. McNulty, Co. D, 81st Pennsylvanai.
A. Poppleton, Co. G, 61st N.Y.
Bartlett Noble, Co. K, 13th New York.
John Sears, Co. H, 43d N. Y.
J. Shields, Jr., Co. A. 3d Vt.
N. Bushley, Co. A, 4th Vt.
C. H. Foster, Co. I, 11th Mass.
S. W. Scott, Co. K, 11th Mass.
J. B. Holt, Co. D, 11th Penn.
John B. Burnham, Co. H, 19th Massachusetts.
G. J. Cole, Co. F, 7th Mich.
Wm. H. Green, Co. B, 95th Pa.
Pat. Bower, Co. B, 81st Pa.
D. W. Morris, Co. H, 19th Mass.
G. Myers, Co. K, 71st Penn.
T. Luckmer, Co. C, 4th N. J.
M. Saltmarsh, Co. B, 12 U.S.A.
J. McDonnell, Co. B, 12 U.S.A.
J. Canoven, Co. K, 31st Penn.
C. A. Martin, Co. H, 27th N.Y.
J. Wilkeson, Co. I, 6th Penn.
David Page, Co. A, 6th Penn.
G. Kathimore, Co. C, 11th Pa.
D. Crest, Co. D. 11th Penn.
D. Graham, Co. D, 11th Penn.
G. Hanks, Co. G. 12th N. Y.
W. Thompson, Co. C, 13th New-York.
T. Brockaway, Co. G, 16th Michigan.
C. G. Gahart, Co. I, 7th Pennsylvania Reserves.
John Gross, Co. I, 2d U.S.A.
J. Redinger, Co. F, 7th N.Y.
Chas. McIntosh, Co. D, 7th New-York.
B. Wunderlo, Co. C, 7th N.Y.
Corp. Jno. Burnham, Co. C, 6th Vermont.
Wm. Mixon, Co. C. U. S. A.
W. Holcroft, Co F, 8th Pennsylvania Reserves.
H. Walter, Co. I, 11th Pennsylvania Reserves.
S. Howard, Co K, 9th Mass.
Geo. O. Williamson, Co. D, 12th New-York.
Alonzo Spiers, Co. I, 11th Penn. Reserves.
Erastus Stribling, Co. C, 11th Massachusetts.
Henry Myers, Co. H, 98th Pennsylvania.
Corp. Patrick Sharkey, Co. D, 31st New-York.
Henry, Scott, Co. D, 3d Me.
Leonard Robinson, Co. H, 6th Maine.
Chas. Rogers, Co. A, 11th Maine.
Alonzo Smith, Co. D, 6th Maine.
Nathan McGinnis, Co. E, 5th Vermont.
John H. Shannon, Co. F, 6th Rhode Island.
Felix Prior, Co. I, 16th Mich.
John Beck, Co. F, 1st Mich.
Felix Daly, Co. G, 9th Massachusetts.
John Hulchey, Co. D, 2d U. S. Army.
Thomas Brown, Co. D, 6th Penn. Cavalry.
John Depolt, Co. B, 1st New-York.
Geo. A. Cook, Co. L, 72d Pennsylvania.
Thos. Carmichael, Co. C, 1st New-Jersey.
A. A. Sperry, Co. B, 4th Mich.
Ransome Brown, Co. B, 98th New-York.
H. T. Rice, Co. H, 44th N.Y.
P. McKeever, Co. C, 16th New-York.
C. S. Harris, Co. I, 10th Mass.
Thos. Dalton, Co. E, 1st N. J.
D. Seneff, Co. F, 11th Penn.
Wm. Whaley, Co. C, 2d R. I.
Corp. D. Burns, Co. K, 6th Pennsylvania.
John Richards, Co. A, 7th N. J.
John Adam, Co. C, 2d N. H.
Leonard B. Calis, Co. I, 2d New-Hampshire.
Charles H. Elms, 11th Mass.
Q. M. Sergt. B. F. Nash, 5th U. S. A.
F. Eastborn, Co. E, 96th Penn.
Wm. A. Sloan, Co. K, 57th Pennsylvania.
P. Morrisy, Co. D, 2d N. Y.
W. H. Manger, Co. I, 49th Penn.
G. A. Stanhope, Co. D, 4th Vt.
Corp M. G. Hamlet, Co. K, 5th Vermont.
Wm P. Smith, Co. H, 8th N. J.
L. Wolf, Co. C. 71st New-York.
Wm. Walker, Co. K, 5th Penn.
Wm. Kahley, Co. K, 5th Penn.
M. Dievinger, Co. K, 5th Penn.
L. Hall, Co. I, 61st N. Y.
R. M. Leaton, Co. I, 103d Penn.
J. M. Gamble, Co. G, 11th Pa. R.
S. S. Bryan, Co. C, 1st Conn.
Lieut. W. W. Russell, Co. A, 64th New-York.
J. R. Black, Co. C, 11th Penn.
J. Dusalt, Co. E. 4th N. J.
E. Mitchell, Co. I, 71st Penn.
—— Stearns, Co. A, 44th N.Y.
M. Hickey, Co. G, 3d Pa. R.
T. Cahill, Co. E, 16th Mass.
Alex. Kolsey, Co. F, 6th Ohio.
R. Carr, Co. I, 3d N. J.
Wm. Wilson, Co. I, 73d N. J.
E. J. McCormick, Co. H, 1st S.S
V. D. Rhode, Co. H, 2d Vt.
J. P. Bell, Co. E, 11th Pennsylvania Reserves.
W. Whaley, Co. C, 2d R. I.
J. M. Bull, Co. C, 57th Penn.
E. L. Forbes, Co. C, 1st Ct.
Daniel Banks, Co. G, 1st Ct.
Corp. C. H. Carson, Co. E, 7th Pennsylvania Res.
Corp. G. W. Durand, Co. D, 4th Pennsylvania Res.
E. Webster, Co. G, 4th Mich.
T. Welch, Co. F, 18th N. Y.
J. McFarland, Co. D. 1st Pa.
G. Bill, Co. G, 1st New-York.
S. Elwood, Go. G, 1st N. Y.
M. Bartoff, Co. D, 14th N.Y.
C. Miller, Co. E, 3d N. J.
W. Burton, Co. H, 14th N.Y.
Edward Hagerton, Co. I, 14th New-York.

Admitted and died same day, July 27, 1862, Ransom Brown, Co. K, 98th New-York, fever.

Returned to Duty—Wm. Ewing, Co. E, 100th Pennsylvania; John M. Camson, Co. H, 100th Pennsylvania; Wm. Taylor, Co. M, 100th Pennsylvania.

Mustered Out of Service—Daniel Frazer, Co. D, 100th Pennsylvania.

D. W. HAND, Surgeon in Charge.

The following is a list of Union prisoners, sick and wounded, from Richmond, which were admitted into the Chesapeake General Hospital, July 28, 1862:

T. Sarope, Co. D, 6th Pa. Cav.
L. Boss, Co. B, 6th Pa. Cav.
Wm. B. Heyward, Co. H, 6th Pa. Cavalry.
D. Kipp, Co. H, 6th Pa. Cav.
H. Blakesley, Co. B, 6th Pa. Cavalry.
Robt. Cope, Co. C, 6th Pa. Cavalry.
C. Casey, Co. L, 6th Pa. Cav.
F. E. Jackson, Co. L, 6th Pa. Cavalry.
J. J. Henderson, Co. K, 6th Pa. Cavalry.
G. Vernon, Co. F, 6th Pa. Cavalry.
D. Price, Co. D, 6th Pa. Cav.
J. Donohue, Co. B, 6th Pa. Cavalry.
C. Atwater, Co. E, 6th Pa. Cavalry.
G. Bogen, Co. E, 106th Pa. Volunteers.
M. Willett, Co. A, 93d Pa.
J. Miller, Co. B, 96th Pa.
G. H. Thompson, Co. B, 83d Pennsylvania.
A. H. Fuller, Co. B, 83d Pa.
M. O'Brien, Co. B, 81st Pa.
Thos. Elliott, Co. D, 81st Pa.
Sam'l Dorman, Co. I, 72d Pa.
Wm. M. Fest, Co. F, 72d Pa.
Peter Boyce, Co. G, 67th Pa.
H. G. Johnson, Co. D, 49th Pa.
A. R. Grier, Co. C, 31st Pa.
D. Machamee, Co. K, 49th Pa.
L. Gilleski, Co. A, 11th Pa. Reserves.
P. McLaughlin, Co. E, 10th Pennsylvania Reserves.
A. Campbell, Co. K, 9th Pa. Reserves.
Joseph West, Co. E, 1st Pa. Reserves.
Jos. McCanley, Co. C, 1st Pennsylvania Reserves.
Alvin White, Co. G, 7th Pa. Reserves.
H. G. Chubbuck, Co. F, 8th Pennsylvania.
Henry E. Phillips, Co. K, 3d Pennsylvania.
Wm. G. Knight, Co. I, 3d Pa.
A. G. Rheinfeldt, Co. I. 4th Pennsylvania.
Jas. McGran, Co. A, 2d Pa.
Wm. W. Weiter, Co. H, 3d Pa.
A. L. Lincoln, Co. I, 1st N. J.
Geo. O. Chase, Co. B, 1st Pa. Reserves.
G. Baaum, Co. B, 1st Pa. Res.
C. D. Murphy, Co. B, 1st Pa. Reserves.
John Weidel, Co. B, 1st Pa.
John Metgel, Co. B, 3d Pa.
John Nevin, Co. G, 10th Pa.
W. G. Cook, Co. G, 1st Pa.
D. G. Ellis, Co. B, 107th N.Y.
Pat. O. Hollan, 101st N. Y.
F. McGibney, Co. F, 92d N.Y.
Pat. O'Brien, Co. D, 88th N.Y.
John Brady, Co. B, 88th N. Y.
John Amidon, Co. H, 85th N.Y.
Alex. Blair, Co. K, 93d N.Y.
John Makler, Co. A, 93d N.Y.
L. D. Neal, Co. C, 101st N.Y.
Hugh Vea, Co. C, 96th N. Y.
S. S. Jones, Co. E, 81st N.Y.
G. McGrover, Co. E, 77th N.Y.
T. Casey, Co. H, 77th N. Y.
C. E. Matherby, Co. K, N.Y.
J. Sculley, Co. A, 61st N. Y.
Wm. Baker, Co. H, 61st N.Y.
J. A. Lawrence, Co. A, 77th New-York.
A. D. Towas, Co. B, 72d N.Y.
A. M. Savage, Co. G, 61st New-York.
C. Cornell, 69th New-York.
J. Feeny, Co. B, 67th N. Y.
G. W. Goodrich, Co. L, 72d New-York.
S. McCary, Co. H, 10th N.Y.
L. Berry, Co C, 72d N. Y.
J. R. Hodges, Co. K, 64th New-York.
L. M. Briggs, Co. H, 64th New-York.
J. Hopkins, Co. G, 103d Pa.
G. Sculland, Co. F, 93d Pa.
J. Brown, Co. D, 64th N.Y.
T. Pleasant, Co. C, 62d N.Y.
J. M. Favor, Co. D, 57th N.Y.
Aug. Greer, Co. B, 52d N.Y.
C. W. Kidder, Co. I, 53d N.Y.
W. D. Lindsay, Co. I, 61st Pennsylvania.
Thos. Jage, Co. G, 72d N. Y.
O. R. Burdick, Co. B, 42d New-York.
F. Klenkel, Co. I, 42d N.Y.
J. Bathgeber, Co. B, 49th N.Y.
W. Johnson, Co. E, 43d N.Y.
G. Vanalstein, Co. E, 43d New-York.
J. Larkin, Co. G, 43d N. Y.
W. R. Doblem, Co. A, 43d N.Y.
H. Montague, Co. D, 44th N.Y.
W. W. Vail, Co. D, 44th N.Y
Edw. Veder, Co. A, 43d N.Y.
W. H. Bachman, Co. C, 83d New-York.
Lewis Brisset, Co. H, 86th New-York.
Marshall Jones, Co. K, 49th New-York.
Wm. Davis, Co. B, 42d N.Y.
A. Wykens, Co. D, 63d N.Y.
David Greer, Co. K, 36th N.Y.
W. Creswell, Co. G, 33d N.Y.
G. E. Clark, Co. G, 33d N.Y.
J. S. Renee, Co. C, 33d N.Y.
Chas Tans, Co. C, 31st N.Y.
John Vare, Co. D, 36th N.Y.
Gibson Dunn, Co. B, 27th New-York.
H. Flax, Co. H, 20th N. Y.
J. McCall, Co. C, 25th N. Y.
A. Lake, Co. B, 27th N. Y.
Mark Wolff, Co. I, 18th N. Y.
E. C. Rust, Co. E, 18th N.Y.
Tim. Farrell, Co. F, 16th N.Y.
Charles W. Page.
Pat. Ryan, Co. A, 29th N.Y.
Thos. Grevy, Co. F, 14th N.Y.
H. Bott, Co. I, 13th N. Y.
Jacob Hoffman, 13th N. Y.
R. G. Howland, Co. A, 12th New-York.
Chas. L. Ellis, Co. C, 12th N.Y.
Chas. Zennik, Co. B, 7th N.Y.
Geo. Achbeck, Co. A, 7th N.Y.
J. Greer, Co. A, 7th N. Y.
C. W. Hemmenway, 5th N.Y.
John Fifer, Co. D, 7th N.Y.
John Sweitzer, Co. C, 14th New-York.
Allan Bentley, Co. A, 12th New-York.
Chas. Browne, Co. B, 66th New-York.
Francis Herman, Co. E, 1st New-York.
Daniel Footman, Co. E, 1st U. S. Chasseurs.
James Frair, Co. E, 1st N. Y. Battery.
Chas. Ott, Co. C, 1st Artil.
Wm. Marry, Co. A, 5th N.Y. Cavalry.
James Geany, Co. A, 5th N. Y. Cavalry.
John Keeny, Co. H, 5th N. Y. Cavalry.
J. Wagoner, Co. B, 93d N. Y.
V. Smok, Co. L, 45th N. Y.
H. V. Latharman, Co. G, 1st New-York Artillery.
M. McCormick, Co. A, 5th New-York.
P. O'Donohue, Co. A, 5th N.Y.
W. Freeman, Co. A, 5th N.Y.
P. O'Shaughnessey, Co. A, 5th New-York.
G. Fisher, Co. A, 1st N. Y.
W. Toombs, Co. B, 27th N.Y.
J. Managhan, Co. D, 27th N. Y. Cavalry.
T. O'Connor, Co. A, 5th N.Y.
J. Geodfrey, Co. F, 7th N.Y.
L. V. Filkins, Co. E, 6th N. Y. Cavalry.
John Rose, Co. F, 103d Penn.
T. O. Smith, Co. F, 102d Pa.
L. M. Temple, Co. D, 105th Pennsylvania.
B. White, Co. E, 69th N. Y.
C. Rowley, Co. G, 61st N. Y.
B. W. Lee, Co. H, 61st N. Y.
L. C. Perkins, Co. G, 67th New-York.
Ed. Tracey, Co. D, 62d N. Y.
M. Kusch, Co. D, 64th N. Y.
Ed. Kelley, Co. C, 71st N. Y.
S. Ginness, Co. G, 64th N. Y.
R. Keadel, Co. K, 7th N. Y. Cavalry.
W. Brown, Co. C, 83d Penn.
D. D. Marvine, Co. D, 83d Pa.
Geo. Gapel, Co. D, 83d Penn.
H. Henderson, Co. F, 81st Pa.
G. Bowell, Co. E, 72d Pa.
Francis Perry, Co. G, 72d Pa.
H. Shayte, Co. L, 62d Penn.
A. L. Babcock, Co. B, 57th Pa.
David Jones, Co. G, 52d Pa.
F. S. Adams, Co. C, 12th Pa. Reserves.
R. S. McCall, Co. E, 11th Pennsylvania Reserves.
H. Eschbauch, Co. E, 11th Pennsylvania Reserves.
And'w Ray, Co. F, 10th Pa. R.
G. W. Simpson, Co. G, 9th Pennsylvania Reserves.
David Little, Co. K, 10th Pa.
Joseph Mixir, Co. C, 8th Pa.
F. L. Colbecker, Co. A, 9th Pa.
M. C. Langley, Co. A, 10th Pa.
M. O. Matthews, Co. F, 7th Pa.
G. H. Burrows, Co. F, 7th Pa.
J. Weffelfinger, Co. H, 7th Pa. Reserves.
C. S. Wilkman, Co. C, 4th Pa.
Geo. Larkin, Co. B, 2d Pa.
R. Johnson, Co. E, 5th Pa.
Henry Miller, Co. H, 1st Pa.
Henry Kelly, Co. H, 1st Pa.
H. McGingan, Co. E, 22d Pa.
L. Warley, Co. D, 6th Pa. C.
L. Kelley, Co. A, 6th Pa. Cav.
N. Jones, Co. H, 6th Pa. Cav.
R. S. Gilliban, Co. D, 11th Penn. Reserves.
L. A. James, Co. C, 4th Penn. Reserves.
J. Wright, Co. C, 7th Penn. Reserves.
L. R. Long, Co. A, 6th Penn. Cavalry.
B. D. Keyser, Co. D, 6th Penn. Cavalry.
H. B. Gee, Co. K, 6th Penn. Cavalry.
E. Dickerson, Co. I, 6th Penn. Cavalry.
L. C. Austin, Co. B, 11th Pennsylvania.
R. W. Stevens, Co. C, 11th Pennsylvania.
L. Sailer, Co. Co. H, 6th U. S. Cavalry.
L. C. Cabler, Co. A, 1st U. S. Cavalry.
J. Blain, Co B, 6th U. S. Cavalry.
Edwd. Harris, Co. A, 5th U. S. Cavalry.
L. Carr, Co. C. 2d Penn.
J. S. Brodie, Co. C, 5th Pa.
W. Lawrence, Co. B, 1st Penn. Cavalry.
Ed. Handly, Co. D, 6th U. S. Artillery.
John Clarie, Co. F, 5th Vt.
R. L. Coburn, Co. K, 5th Vt.
L. B. Gottut, Co. C, 6th Vt.
Wm. Lobin, Co. K, 5th Vt.
F. Badger, Co. G, 3d Vt.
Jos. Landry, Co. F. 5th Vt.
Sam Kershoe, Co. A, 1st N. J.
Jas. Berry, Co. F, 1st N. J.
L. H. Richards, Co. B, 4th N. J.
Thos. Green, Co. L, 4th N. J.
David Bonnell, Co. D, 3d N. J.
Martin Hughes, Co. D, 3d N. J.
B. W. Smith, Co. C, 6th N. J.
S. Underwood, Co. C, 7th Mch.
C. Brink, Co. B, 7th Mich.
J. Whaler, Co. I, 4th Mich.
J. Deang, Co. I, 1st Mich.
K. Hoffman, Co. C, 4th Mich.
G. Waltz, Co. I, 16th Mich.
T. McGregory, Co. G. 1st Michigan Cavalry.
D. E. Adams, Co. G, 1st Michigan Cavalry.
L. Clark, Co. H, 2d Mich. Cav.
L. H. Goodrich, Co. F, 16th Mch
W. B. Perkins, Co. E, 4th Me.
G. Kensil, C, 7th Maine.
E. L. Hill, F, 4th Maine.
J. Mann, Co. D. 7th Maine.
I. Leavitt, Co. D. 5th Maine.
T. F. Parsons, Co. D, 5th Me.
J. Russell, Co. L, 22d Mass.
R. Frink, Co. H, 22d Mass.
J. W. Henry, Co. I, 19th Massachusetts.
F. A. Foster, Co. E, 10th Massachusetts.
G. Caroll, Co. B, 20th Mass.
M. Griffin, Co. B, 9th Mass.
E. Kilpatrick, Co. G, 9th Massachusetts.
S. Mosier, Co. B, 5th Wis.
C. S. Packard, Co. E, 5th Wisconsin.
G. Jarvis, Co. H, 5th Wis.
M. Morrison, Co. H, 5th Wis.
E. S. Noble, Co. H, 4th Mich.
B. S. Snickham, Co. H, 20th Indiana.
D. Monroe, Co. K, 7th Mich.
G. Martin, Co. A, 1st Penn. Artillery.
E. Hardin, Co. B, 14th N. J.
J. Upham, Co. B, 22d Mass.
L. W. Luke, Co. H, 105th Pa.
J. A. Gore, Co. B, 105th Pa.
J. W. Manners, Co. I, 105th Pennsylvania.
J. Blackley, Co. I, 103d Pa.
J. W. Rae, Co. I, 106th Penn.
A. Lovocall, Co. K, 106th Pa.
D. S. Brass, Co. A, 95th Pa.
T. Fisher, Co. I, 85th Penn.
P. G. Smith, Co. A, 95th Pennsylvania.
T. Stone, Co. E, 81st Pa.
D. Mitchell, Co. C, 83d Pa.
W. McCamman, Co. A, 83d Pa.
H. K. Donnehowe, Co. K, 71st Pennsylvania.
J. W. Chapman, Co. H, 71st Pennsylvania.
John Fagan, Co. B, 63d Pa.
S. W. Clement, Co. A, 62d Pa.
Geo. H. Spaha, Co. B, 1st Pa. Rifles.
F. D. Stevens, Co. I, 12th Pa. Reserves.
T. Thomas, Co B, 10th Pa. R.
L. G. Beale, Co. C, 9th Pa. R.
J. Hempleton, Co. E, 9th Pa. R.
M. Shortley, Co. C, 8th Pa.
J. W. Mitchell, Co. G, 8th Pa.
Wm. Nickel, Co. K, 7th Pa.
J. A. McKnight, Co. B, 7th Pa.
Chas. Stable, Co C, 7th Pa.
L. K. Forbett, Co. F, 7th Pa.
A. Andrews, Co. F, 4th Pa.
O. S. Whiterman, Co. F, 4th Pa.
John Henry, Co. A, 2nd Pa.
L. B. Potts, Co. E, 1st Pa.
L. C. Alexander, Co. C. 7th Pennsylvania Reserves.
C. C. Young, Co. A, 5th Pa. Reserves.
C. Haber, Co. G, 6th Pa. Cav.
W. R. Gidson, Co. D, 6th Pa. Cavalry.
Ben. Brown, Co. L, 6th Pa. Cavalry.
Wm. S. Ferguson, Co. A, 2d Vermont.
G. McGobey, Co. D, 11th Penn. Reserves.
Jos. Shawl, Co. A, 8th Penn. Reserves.
Isaac Stieff, Co. G, 6th Penn. Cavalry.
F. Phaon, Co. B, 6th Penn. Cavalry.
Elias Evans, Co. F, 6th Penn. Cavalry.
D. W. Quick, Co. K, 6th Penn. Cavalry.
Pat. Henry, Co. G, 14th Pa.
Wm. Burns, Co. D, 12th Pa.
J. Kolterbaker, Co. G, 6th U. S. Cavalry.
A. S. Ware, Co. G, 6th U.S. Cavalry.
Henry Lack, Co. E, 6th U.S. Cavalry.
L. Rief, Co. A, 1st. U. S. Cavalry.
Isaac Miller, Co. C, 4th Pa.
A. Foley, Co. A, 11th Penn.
P. Ford, Co. C, 2d Penn.
Jas. Wheeler, Co. F, 5th U. S. Artillery.
M. Donaldson, Co. F, 1st U. S. Artillery.
Frank Shaw, Co. H, 5th Vt.
H. Cummins, Co. E, 5th Vt.
C. F. Norton, Co. H, 6th Vt.
A. P. Kerns, Co. E. 5th Vt.
C. P. Grinnois, Co. C, 4th Vt.
S. E. Parker, Co. A, 6th Vt.
David H. Dodge, Co. D, 2d Vt.
E. M. H. Graham, Co. C, 4th New-Jersey.
James Smith, Co. A, 4th N. J.
John Ashworth, Co. C 2th New-Jersey.
John D. Mulligan, Co. H, 2d New-Jersey.
L. McPherson, Co. H, 4th N. J.
W. S. Brooks, Co. L, 5th N. J.
G. F. Neverson, Co. E, 1st Michigan.
S. D. Adams, Co. G, 16th Mich.
J. Hyndel, Co. I, 4th Mich.
L. Finck, Co. D, 2d Mich.
R. Foster, Co. H, 2d N. J.
M. Shilt, Co. A, 7th Mich.
T. McKernsey, 1st Mich. Cav.
J. Smith, Co. F, 1st Mich. Cav.
C. Shoemaker, Co. D, 1st Michigan Volunteers.
J. B. Hough, Co. G, 4th Mich. V
R. H. Glover, Co. C, 2d Me.
W. Mason, Co. B, 3d Maine.
E. Gendler, Co. C. 5th Wis.
A. S. Hodgman, Co. B, 4th Maine.
G. H. Gallup, Co. A, 15th Massachusetts.
M. McCahn, Co. G, 9th Mass.
H. Sandow, Co. C, 9th Mass.
J. C. Foulels, Co. C, 22d Massachusetts.
W. J. Wheeler, Co. I, 1st Br. Sharpshooters.
W. Wells, Co. F, 1st Br. SS.
H. Hern, Co. A, 1st Br. SS.
C. English, Co. B, 4th N. J.
R. Ellis, Co. B, 4th N. J.
T. Pettigrew, Co. K, 2d N. J.
M. N. Hunt, Co. G, 2d N.H.
M. Dray, Co. A, 5th U.S. Art.
S. B. Ketcham, Co. I, 20th Indiana.
G. W. McLaughlin, Co. B, 2d New-Jersey.
F. M. Sager, Co. C, 5th U.S. Cavalry.

Two dead bodies sent ashore, without any names, and buried by us.

SATURDAY, 26TH JULY, ADMITTED INTO CHESAPEAKE HOSPITAL.

Lieut. E. G. Brown, Co. I, 1st N. J. Volunteers.
Second Lieut. B. B. Brown, Co. I, 1st N. J. Volunteers.
Lieut. H. C. Warner, Co. F, 1st N. J. Volunteers.

Signed by DR. R. H. GILBERT, Medical Director.

PERSONAL.

—The following is the list of Americans registered at GUN & Co.'s American News Rooms, No. 10 Strand, London, during the week ending July 19, 1862.

Fred. G. C. Rilsso, Rochester, N. Y.; Fred. Sedgwick, Stratford, Conn.; C. Cook, New-York; Jas. P. Wallace, New-York; H. E. Smith, New-York; T. C. Sterling, Watertown, N. J.; W. F. Roelosson, Cincinnati, Ohio; R. J. Van Dewater, San Francisco; H. W. Spencer, New-York; T. K. King, Pawtucket, R. I.; G. H. Chapman, Boston; T. H. Richardson, Boston; John Sloane, New-York; C. T. Deane, Paris; C. Hopkinson, Chicago; W. Einstein, St. Louis. Mo.; S. F. D. Lanier, New-York; S. T. Peters and wife, New-York; Miss Comstock, New-York; Miss Harbeck, New-York; W. Smith, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Wm. G. Bryan, Batavia, N. Y.; A. Mallory, Matanzas; Jas. B. Wilson, Cincinnati, Ohio; Mrs. C. Smith, Boston; Rev. J. L. Graves and lady, Boston; John H. Redstone, Indianapolis; T. E. Jenkins, Louisville; G. Atkinson, United States; T. S. Seebye and wife, Albany; Miss Aldem, Albany; Miss Hinsdale, Albany; C. S. Oudesbuys, Baltimore; O. M. Bryant and lady, New-York; C. Sargent, Boston; J. T. Lewis, New-York; J. W. Hammersley, New-York; J. H. Hammersley, New-York; C. W. Lee, M. D., Peekskill, N.Y.; S. B. Pierce, Boston; J. Bartholomew, New-York; J. R. Clay, Philadelphia; H. Karslen, Philadelphia; D. Blunt, New-York; S. J. Mackenzie, Montreal.

—Editors in rebeldom must be a fine set of fellows if they are all as accomplished as the present editor of the Granada *Appeal*, who is known by the euphonious name of J. B. Dumble. His moral character is thus summed up by a personal acquaintance: "He is a thief, gambler, drunkard, defaulter, an open seducer and adulterer, and an outcast." The manner in which he acquired this reputation is set forth as follows by the same individual, who writes from Marion, Ohio. He was editor of the *Democratic Mirror*, Postmaster, and Cashier of Hardy's Bank. As Cashier he issued drafts where the bank had no account, made false entries against his depositors, and gave certificates of deposit without entering the same on his books. As Postmaster—and even afterward, under pretense of assisting to change and distribute the mails—he stole letters containing drafts, and returned with protests, thus entangling the matter and deferring for a time the discovery of his rascality. In lawsuits arising from his banking operations, juries threw aside his books backed by his depositions, and found verdicts for defendants. He caused the bankruptcy of his employers, embarrassed a number of our business men, and finally left for Dixie, where it seems he has found 'honorable' associations, congenial to his character and tastes. He outraged the person of a little girl only ten years of age, when he was here." He seems to be well qualified to take a high social position among the rebels.

—The Philadelphia *Press* comments with a great deal of severity on the speech delivered by Gen. Patterson at the Shields banquet a few evenings since. It says: "Gen. Patterson, himself an Irishman born, ought not to be unmindful of the manner in which he has been treated by the present Administration, as well in his own person as in the persons of his two sons. One of these sons was appointed a Paymaster by the President and confirmed by the Senate, and when he was anxious to accept a Colonelcy in the Meagher Brigade, the Government, at the request of Gen. Patterson, consented that he might accept that trust without resigning his Paymastership. The other, first commissioned by a Republican Governor as Colonel in the three months' service, and afterward appointed a Brigadier-General by a Republican President, was confirmed by a Republican Senate; and here it is necessary to state, that while this nomination was pending, a number of the Republicans of this city, with the consent, and, doubtless, at the request of Gen. Patterson, repaired to Washington, and exerted themselves with great energy to secure the favorable action of the Senate."

—Col. J. S. Wilcox, of the Fifty-second Illinois Volunteers, formerly an old-line Democrat, is sick of playing even with the rebels. He writes, in a recent letter: "If the rebel property may, by any possibility, be liable to become useful to the rebels in prolonging this unholy strife, burn it, destroy it. Let our men join their comrades with the main army, and in battles let us have a force equal, if not superior, to that of the enemy; and then, if widows and orphans must weep the loss of husbands and fathers slain in battle, let them be widows and orphans of dead rebels. If homes must be made desolate, let the hearthstones of rebels be cold. We pass over their country and leave it producing more food for rebel support than when we came, I would leave it a blackened waste! We have men enough in this army to do it. Suppose we should march to the Gulf, carrying ruin and desolation wherever we went; when the tale was told to Georgia that the Union army had really devastated the State of Mississippi, and was upon their border to utterly uproot and destroy everything upon which rebellion could exist, how long would they be in returning to obedience to the law? I tell you not long. They, in their brutish ignorance, cannot comprehend the meaning of the term magnanimity. Our mildness they believe to be the result of cowardice. You dare not treat us otherwise, say they."

—The following brief and practical editorial appears in the South Bend (Ind.) *Register*:

MR. WHEELER: You asked me to write an editorial for this week's *Register*, on the war. It will be my first one after an eight months' absence, and probably the last one for months to come. It will be brief, for time is precious, and the armies of the Union are longing to hear the tramp of hundreds of thousands of armed men, not only for their reinforcement, but to aid in crushing the hydra heads of secession before the forests are filled with the falling leaves of Autumn. And here it is: To the first fifty volunteers who, after this date, are enrolled in the companies raising in St. Joseph County, I will give $10 each, to be paid on their being mustered into the service, in addition to the $25 bounty paid by the Government on enlistment, the month's advance pay ($13) and the $2 paid for each recruit. This addition to the amount proffered by the Government will make the cash received on being mustered in $50.

JULY 23, 1862. SCHUYLER COLFAX.

—On Saturday last, the city authorities of Portland, Me., attempted a seizure of liquors in the store of Mr. James McGlinchy, Commercial-street. A police force, with warrant in due form, was sent for the purpose. Their appearance was the signal for the gathering of a large crowd, with very decided demonstrations of a row. Matters looked so threatening that Mr. McGlinchy, who was absent, was sent for, and the Mayor, accompanied by City Solicitor Fox, appeared and read the Riot act from a cart. The Mayor was greeted with jeers and taunts about enlistments and the *twenty* dollars bounty, and instead of dispersing, the crowd increased, and the danger of a serious and bloody riot became imminent. After considerable delay, Mr. McGlinchy appeared, made several conciliatory addresses to the assemblage, entreating them to disperse, declaring his purpose to acquiesce in the seizure of the liquors, and test the legality of the proceedings before the Courts. He accordingly ordered up his own dray, and rolled upon it the first barrel of the liquors himself. The crowd then dispersed.

—A good thing is told of Capt. Gwynn, of the *Tyler*, who was sent up the Yazoo to look for the *Arkansas*. He disappeared on his errand, with his old wooden gunboat, which is not strong enough to fight anything that carries guns, and the next that was seen of him he came tearing down around the point, with the *Arkansas* in his rear, putting balls through his wooden stern at every shot. His stern-chasers were blazing away manfully, with as little effect on the iron walls of his antagonist as could be imagined, and he ushered the enemy in fine style. He said, afterward, that he was like the man who was sent out from camp to procure game for breakfast. He went out to look for rabbits and prairie chickens, and met a grizzly bear, who froze to his coat-tails and caused a precipitate retreat. Rushing back to camp with the bear in close proximity, he astonished his comrades by an uproariously sarcastic introduction. "Here, boys," he cried, as the grizzly bounded into the camp, "I've fetched the game."

—On the 7th day of October, 1786, one William Stanley made his will, bequeathing to the South Church, of Hartford, certain property, on condition that it should never thereafter be sold or disposed of, but should be leased. A few years since the South Church sold the property, in one case giving a guarantee deed, and in another giving up all title that the Church ever had, has or ever may have. The heirs of William Stanley claim that the will has been broken by the Church, and have sued for the recovery of the estate. The case is to come before the United States Court in September. The value of the property at stake amounts to over $100,000, involving eighteen acres of the estate of Col. Colt, on Wethersfield-avenue—including the land on which his residence stands—the land covered by Ely's Block, some fifty acres on Rocky Hill, and several other parcels of land.

—Senator Browning, of Illinois, has written a brief note defending himself from the attacks of ultra-radical papers in that State. He says: "It would be very gratifying to have the approval of all my friends. It is yet more gratifying to have my own. I have no fears for the judgment of the future upon my conduct, and I am content to wait for it. I am very sure that the policy I have indicated and advocated would have terminated both the war and Slavery sooner than the course Congress has thought fit to pursue, and I believe it will yet be seen and acknowledged. No man is for more vigorous and thorough measures against rebels and traitors, and the institution of Slavery than I am, but we will never subdue the one nor eradicate the other, by paper manifestoes. It must be done by the army, and by that alone, and that will act with far more efficiency without the species of legislation we have wasted our time upon, than with it."

— Mr. Cyrus Northrop has succeeded Mr. James F. Babcock as editor of the New-Haven *Palladium*. Mr. Northrop graduated at Yale College in 1857. While in that institution he held the highest rank as a scholar, writer and speaker, and since his graduation he has taken a prominent part in Connecticut politics. The reputation of the *Palladium* will not suffer in his hands.

—Rev. Rufus W. Clark, D.D., now preaching in Brooklyn, has received a unanimous call to become the pastor of the First Dutch Reformed Church in Philadelphia. Mr. Clark is one of the most popular of the go-ahead clergymen of our day, and is remarkably successful in his present field, where, too, he is much beloved, and would be sorely missed.

—The rebels have positively refused to liberate Dr. Slocum, who, it will be remembered, went ashore from the steamer *Wachusett*, at City Point, on the James River, some weeks ago, under a flag of truce, and was captured. Dr. Hoffman, Medical Purveyor, who was captured at the same time, they also declare that they will retain.

—Mr. Pruyn, United States Minister to Japan, arrived at Yokohama on the 25th of April. He took possession of the office on the 1st of May. Some time after being installed he made a visit to the Tycoon at Yedo, and is said to have had a very gracious reception, without parade or display.

—Lieut. Geo. Shearer, of Brad. Johnson's First Maryland Regiment, has been arrested at Hancock, Md., and committed to jail. He had been recruiting in Washington and Frederick Counties, but met with poor success.

—Dr. Richardson, formerly attached to the United States ship-of-war *Ontario*, now a resident of Baltimore, has been sent to Fort McHenry for extravagant and untimely indulgence in the use of treasonable language.

—J. Baumgarten, who has secured the contract for engraving Confederate bonds, formerly resided in Washington, where he enjoyed an excellent reputation—for swindling. He once applied for admission to the Republican Association, but was rejected.

—Dean Richmond has sent a check for $250 to Col. Porter, to assist him in raising his regiment. Mr. Richmond had previously given $1,000 each to two counties for the same purpose.

—Brig.-Gen. Frank J. Herron, of the Western army, had a rousing reception at Dubuque, Iowa, on the 25th of July. Eight thousand people turned out to welcome him.

—Gen. Couch is enjoying a few days' rest at his home in Taunton. Gen. Abercrombie, meantime, commands his division.

—P. T. Barnum has given $500 to aid recruiting, and the Wheeler & Wilson Company $5,000.

—Gen. Burnside left for Washington on the late train on Wednesday evening.

—Mayor Wood's infant son, Edward Sutton Wood, died on Monday at Saratoga Springs.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Anniversary of West Indian Emancipation.

CELEBRATION AT FLUSHING.

The usual first of August celebration of Emancipation by the colored people, took place yesterday at Flushing, L. I., in a beautiful grove, generously tendered for the purpose by the Messrs. PARSONS. Large delegations from New-York and Brooklyn, and other places, met the colored citizens of Flushing, all of whom marched in procession to the grove, where the exercises began about 1 o'clock P. M.

The orator of the day, Rev. H. H. GARNETT, with the President of the Society and Committee of Arrangement, were escorted in an open barouche, the procession carrying American flags, and marching to the sound of martial music. A small company of young men, in semi-uniform and carrying guns, took part in the escort, and behaved in a soldierly manner. A substantial platform was erected for the speakers, and tents and booths, containing refreshments, were scattered over the ground. The party assembled, some five hundred in number, evidently constituted the *élite* of colored society. A more neatly attired, orderly and intelligent party of equal numbers is seldom convened on any occasion.

Mr. ROBERT HAMILTON led the singing, assisted by the young ladies of the choir of Mr. GARNETT's church. After an opening prayer, Mr. DIXON, Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, made a brief introductory address, thanking the citizens of Flushing for the lively interest they had manifested in carrying out the arrangements, and particularly the proprietors of the beautiful grove in which they were permitted to meet.

Mr. John Kinney, the President of the day, in introducing the orator, expressed the hope and wish that the patriotic colored people of the whole land might soon be called upon to reinforce the army of the Union. [Applause.]

Rev. H. H. Garnett was then introduced, and spoke for an hour or more upon emancipation in the West India Islands and in the District of Columbia—both of which events they had met to celebrate. Hitherto, he said, the colored people had been wholly dependant upon foreigners for a holiday, but now our own country had given them one occasion, at least, of a joyful holiday, by striking the shackles from the slaves in the Capital of our own beloved country. The season of the year in which both these events occurred was most interesting. That in which our Government had blotted Slavery from the national domain—the 9th of April—was the season of flowers, when all nature rejoiced in its garniture of beauty. August, in the British isle, was the season for gathering the ripened fruits, when the laborer rejoiced in the full fruition of his toil. It was fitting that at such a time a nation of freedmen should lift up their unshackled hands to heaven, and rejoice in the restoration of their long-lost liberty. No season was so well calculated to excite a sentiment of gratitude to God. The act was the first important one to which the Queen of England affixed her signature, and he believed that to it was to be attributed, in great measure, the peaceful and comparatively undisturbed reign which she had enjoyed for thirty years. It was impartial, entire and instantaneous, by which a nation was at once brought to the full stature of citizens and men. He had lived in the Island of Jamaica for three years, and had enjoyed the fullest opportunity of observing the beneficent working of emancipation, associating on terms of familiarity with all classes, from the Governor-General to the lowliest peasant, and he here hurled back the charge that the act had been a failure. On the contrary, it had proved the most glorious and perfect success of any legislative act of any nation in the world. Mr. Garnett then proceeded to demonstrate, by reference to acknowledged facts touching the increase of population—the success of educational, religious and missionary enterprises—that there had been a steady improvement in the moral and physical condition of the islands. In 1844, the population of Jamaica, by the census, was 377,433, and in 1861, 441,264, showing an increase of over 63,000 souls in seventeen years. The various churches of that island alone contributed for the support of the Gospel and for charitable purposes over $31,000. Some facts which he gave in this connection would shame the most wealthy and flourishing Societies of the country. He drew a beautiful picture of contentment and happiness among the field people of the islands, such as he had personally witnessed. The closing part of his address was a review of the Government policy in postponing the employment of the slaves and free blacks of the country to aid in putting down the rebellion, and he had long since predicted that we should never conquer the South without freeing the slave.

Mr. Hamilton sang an original song, the whole audience joining in the chorus. The last verse was as follows:

> "Then hasten, father Abraham,
> O, do not waste the time,
> The ages now are calling,
> The hour is sublime;
> Your name shall live forever,
> E'en to the world's last tide,
> If you'll but bring the wagon,
> That all may take a ride.
>
> Chorus—Then hurry up the wagon;
> We're waiting for the wagon;
> There're blessings in the wagon
> When all can take a ride."

The refrain was sung with great spirit. Several other persons made addresses, and the meeting passed off very satisfactorily to all.

Interesting Incident at the Navy-yard.

THE FIRST SALUTE TO AN AMERICAN ADMIRAL.

The Commandant of the Brooklyn Navy-yard, Admiral Hiram Paulding, has united himself with American naval history. For him was fired the first full Admiral's salute given to a representative of the United States naval service since the good old times of '76. Yesterday he visited the French frigate now lying in our harbor, and was most cordially received by his French cotemporary. On his arrival he was shown to the chief officer's quarters, and subsequently inspected the ship's battery. The commandant's official barge also bore the American Admiral's white flag at the *fore*. When Admiral Paulding had concluded his visit, the Stars and Stripes were sent to the foremast-top of the Frenchman, and immediately the famous salute, which will be recorded when there is no Hiram Paulding among our Admirals, was fired with remarkable precision. Every ear at the Navy-yard was all attention to the number of guns. "One, two," down to "fifteen," were counted by dozens of persons. When the last gun went off, the cry, "Hurrah for the navy! there's an Admiral in it at last!" was reëchoed from mouth to mouth. The Cob-dock then belched forth the return salute, and while all the "active" Admirals were probably wondering which of them should get the *first "fifteen,"* a "retired" Admiral obtained it.

Meeting of the Commissioners of Health—The City Dumping Grounds.

The Board of Commissioners of Health met at the Mayor's office on 1st August, 1862, Hon. George Opdyke, Mayor, presiding. The following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the City Inspector be directed to notify the contractor for street cleaning that no addition be made to the manure heaps on the City dumping grounds, and that the penalties of the law will be rigidly enforced if the manure already on those grounds be not forthwith removed, and this order fully complied with.

Hon. Chas. C. Pinckney, from the Special Committee on the complaint against the lard establishment conducted by Daniel Feitner, in West Forty-second-street, presented their report, concluding with the following recommendation: "We do, however, recommend that the managers of this establishment be required forthwith to extend the steam-escape pipe at least twenty feet, and that the premises be held under close surveillance by the City Inspector."

The report was accepted, and the recommendation adopted.

The Late Accident on the Thomas P. Way.

The Captain and Engineer of the *Thomas P. Way* publish the following card in reference to the accident, some particulars of which appeared in the Times on Thursday:

A CARD.

Having seen with surprise, in the New-York Times of this morning, a series of resolutions passed by some of the passengers on board the steamer *T. P. Way*, in regard to an unfortunate casualty on board said steamer on her passage yeterday from New-York *viâ* Coney Island to Newark, by which a lad named Besher was drowned, and as said resolutions appear to have been passed under strong excitement and calculated to do injustice to the owners and officers of said steamer, we deem it our duty to state to the public the facts in regard to this unfortunate accident. The facts, as usual in such cases, have been grossly misrepresented. We wish to say that a large number of passengers were on board at the time, among which were many boys. The most positive orders are given and endeavored to be enforced, that no passengers, under *any circumstances*, shall climb to the hurricane deck, nor pass on the narrow space on the upper deck outside the inclosed saloon on which the life-boats are usually kept; and this space is on board the *T. P. Way* strongly netted in to prevent passengers from rambling about on this narrow space. One of the life-boats is kept turned bottom up on this space ready to be launched at a moment's warning. Some four or five men and boys climbed over the netting and seated themselves on one side of this boat; it naturally fell over, by which occurrence the boy in question was precipitated into the water. Notice was given to the engineer as soon as possible, by ringing the stop-bell, and also verbally, and the engineer at once stopped; but owing to the large body of passengers having rushed to one side, throwing the larboard wheel nearly out of water, the boat could not be properly managed for the moment. The life-boat was thrown over by some of the passengers, without authority, and partly filled with water in doing so. Unfortunately, one of the thole pins, (though made of the best locust wood) was broken in the excitement, and the boy could not be reached in time to save him. It may be proper to state that the boat has been recently inspected by the Government officers, Messrs. Weeks & Renwick, appointed to inspect steamers, and everything found in order, as may be seen by their certificate in the Custom-house or on board the steamer. The owners and officers of the boat deeply regret the accident, but think that nothing was omitted to be done on their part to secure the lives of their passengers. Capt. Baulsir also wishes to say that the unfortunate boy and his mother were under his especial charge, he being an old friend of the family.

W. J. BAULSIR, Captain,
PETER CREIGHTON, Engineer.
Steamer T. P. Way, Newark, July 31, 1862.

The Stephens & Condit Transportation Co. wish to say that the lifeboat in question, one of Raymond's patent, is nearly new, and in first-rate condition, and fully approved by the inspectors. The *T. P. Way* has on board sufficient life preservers; also forcing pumps, conveying water to any part of the steamer in case of fire—all available at a moment's warning. The steamer and lifeboats are open at all times to the inspection of the public, and they would be pleased to have her viewed throughout, believing that a better appointed boat does not float on the waters of New-Jersey. The Captain and other officers are men of the best standing in their profession and very popular. Every exertion was made to save the boy; one of the deck hands plunged overboard, but could not reach him in time.

The Late War Meeting in Williamsburgh—A Note from Mr. W. C. Jewett.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In reply to your "secession" charge, I deny any influence leading me to the Brooklyn meeting but devotion to American liberty and the preservation of the Union; and that I am a Secessionist, is *false*. The proof is in that portion of the resolutions I offered, praying that the Constitution and Union may be preserved, the forces increased to 2,000,000; and the entire character of my speech, frequently interrupted with cheers, is further an undeniable proof of my loyalty and unconquerable opposition to the Southern rebellion. From my urging, in person, for months past, upon the President and Cabinet, the necessity of an increase of the forces. 1st, from the determination of the South, the necessity of following up each victory with a protecting force, 2. A reserve at Washington. 3. To protect the North against possible European interference. My motive in advocating a Convention is misunderstood. It is based simply upon a comprehensive view of the condition of the country, to secure through it a unity of the now divided North with the Government, and maintain sacred the constitutional governing right of the people, and provide means to protect ourselves against not only the South but Europe, and through the wisest and most speedy means, once more restore harmony to a united people. My life being the forfeit of want of loyalty to the Constitution and the great American Republic—to me as sacred in my temporal relations or responsibility, and reliance upon the Most High and Eternal,—demand at your hands a moderation, through the publication of this, and such further action as you may deem due.

WM. CORNELL JEWETT, Colorado.
New-York, Friday, Aug. 1, 1862.

Is it Not a Nuisance?

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Permit me, through the medium of your paper, to call the attention of the proper authorities to a large pool of stagnant water in the block between Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth streets, and Lexington and Fourth avenues.

It is covered every morning with a green scum, and every afternoon about a dozen horses, employed by the Fourth-avenue and Harlem Railroad Co., are driven through it, stirring up its filth, and causing an odor to be emitted through the neighborhood which savors but little of cologne.

This manufactory of chills and fever is in the immediate vicinity of the Protestant Orphan Asylum, the Soldiers' Hospital, the Children's Home, the North-Eastern Dispensary, and other similar charities, and in the opinion of many it is not calculated to improve the health of these institutions. The ladies attending upon the wounded soldiers must be regaled with the stench of this abominable pool every time they ride along Lexington-avenue.

Has the Railroad Company, who have leased this block, neither soul, gallantry nor patriotism? Has the Health Warden of the District neither eyes, nose nor heart? Is he wanting in "pluck" to do his duty? Is he waiting for a "bonus" from some one? Mr. City Inspector, see that the laws are enforced. The dog-days are upon us.

HEALTH.
New-York, Thursday, July 31.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

Central Park Music.—The Central Park Commissioners announce that there will be music at the Central Park, on the Mall, on Saturday next, the 2d inst., at 4½ o'clock P. M., by the Central Park Band, under the leadership of H. B. Dodworth—if the weather is fine. The following is the programme:

PART I.

1. Quickstep, "Hock Von Dockstein" .... Godfrey
2. Overture, "Fra Diavalo" .... Auber
3. Duett, "Would that my Love" .... Mendelssohn
4. Styrien Melodies .... Kuhner

PART II.

1. March, "Du Sacre" .... Meyerbeer
2. Overture, "Ferdinand Cortez" .... Spontini
3. Scena and Aria, "Infilicia" .... Mendelssohn
4. Selection, "Il Flauto Magico" .... Mozart

PART III.

1. Leap Year Polka .... H. B. Dodworth
2. Aria, "Kathleen Mavourneen" .... Crouch
3. Quickstep, "Thou art Far Away" .... Millard
4. Irving Galop .... Anschutz

The National Medley.

The Police After the Shoulder Straps.—The Board of Police Commissioners passed the following resolutions yesterday, relative to the enforcement of the fifth section of the recent order from the War Department:

Resolved, That in pursuance of the fifth section of the order of the Secretary of War, dated July 31, the police be instructed by the Superintendent to arrest any officer or private soldeir fit for duty, who may be found absent from his command without just cause, and deliver them at the central office.

Resolved, That the Superintendent cause all officers and privates arrested in pursuance of the above resolution, to be conveyed and delivered to the military authorities at the proper post or dépôt, and collect the five dollars reward allowed for the arrest.

Resolved, That the Board will allow members of the force to retain the reward received for making all arrests of officers and privates, as above mentioned.

United States Deputy Marshals Dismissed.—United States Marshal Murray yesterday dismissed two of his deputies, named William Peeland and Robert Hunt, for being engaged in bar-room brawls. It appears that on Wednesday afternoon the above-named deputies met Mr. Alexander Ward, ex-member of the Assembly, at Delmonico's, where an altercation took place, which, however, was prevented from coming to blows by the interposition of bystanders. On the same evening the parties met again at the Brandreth House, when the quarrel was renewed, and resulted in a fight. The deputies claim that Ward commenced the quarrel, and it is admitted that he struck the first blow, but Mr. Murray takes the ground, very properly, that his deputies should keep out of bar-rooms unless they can so manage as not to bring the office with which they are connected into disreputable notoriety. Both of the deputies have hitherto been regarded as efficient officers.

Sailed for New-Orleans.—The new iron side-wheel steamship *St. Mary*, Capt. W H. Talbot, sailed Thursday, at 3 o'clock P. M., for New-Orleans. She took out the bulk of 7,000 bbls. of produce of all kinds, besides 30 cabin passengers. She is owned by Mr. Charles Morgan, and was built for the Berwick Bay route, while she is fitted up for carrying large lots of cattle, horses, &c. Her cabin accomodations are of the best. She will run regularly until such times as the opening of the trade for which she was built. Mr. Charles A. Whitney, No. 26 Broadway, is her agent.

Important Rise in Hats.—The hatting trade held a meeting at St. Nicholas Hotel, on Thursday evening, to consider the propriety of advancing the price of their manufactures. What with the Tax law and the Tariff, and other causes incidental to war times, the materials of which hats are made have advanced nearly fifty per cent. To cover this enhancement of cost, a modest addition of twenty-five per cent. to the cost of the fabric was deemed advisable, and hereafter, instead of $4, $5 will be the price of the standard Broadway silk hat.

The New-York Yacht Club.—The annual Summer cruise of this Club takes place the present month, but is not likely to be very fully represented. Last year the cruise was postponed entirely, in consequence of the troubled state of the times. The entries on the cruising list for this year are, thus far, only eight or ten, several of which are anchored in the North River, preparing for the cruise. The Commodore's yacht, *Maria*, is on the ways at Hoboken, having her copper scrubbed.

Anniversary of West Indies Emancipation.—The Anniversary of the British Emancipation in the West Indies, was celebrated yesterday by the colored people, at Westbury and Flushing, L. I., and at Mooney's Grove, Bull's Ferry, N. J. Among the speakers were Dr. J. McCune Smith, J. C. Morvel, Rev. H. H. Garnet, Wm. T. Dixon, John D. Bagwell, and others. The Union Celebration of the same event, will be held on a larger scale in Myrtle-avenue Park, Brooklyn, on Monday next.

Receipts at the Custom-House.—The receipts at the Custom-house yesterday reached only $99,858 46, of which $59,802 52 was for imports, and the remainder for withdrawals from warehouses. On Thursday a merchant paid $3,000 in duties on borax, which, if he had waited until yesterday would have been, under the new tariff, nearly $10,000. Yesterday a merchant paid $100 duties on a lot of gin, that might have been taken out the day before for $15.

No More Shinplasters.—The issuers of shinplasters were rather shy in shoving out their "good-for"—nothings upon their customers yesterday—it being the day on which the United States District-Attorney and the County District-Attorney announced that they should commence enforcing the law upon them. Hereafter, if people choose to take shinplasters they can, but dealers will not be allowed to force them upon the community.

Obstructing a Rail Track.—Daniel Tate, a carman, was arrested by Sergeant Van Hogen, of the Twenty-sixth Precinct, charged with obstructing the track of the Hudson River Railroad Company. Justice Kelly, before whom the accused was arraigned, imposed a fine of $5, and required him to give bail to keep the peace.

Supposed Incendiary Fire.—About 3 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in the rear of premises No. 250 East Twelfth-street, occupied as a stable. The building, which is owned by Mr. Solomon Marks, was damaged to the extent of $300. No insurance. The Seventeenth Ward Police regard the fire as the work of an incendiary. Fire-Marshal Baker will investigate the matter.

Counterfeit Money.—Mary Smith and Mary Gleason, both natives of Ireland, were arrested yesterday by Officer Tucker, of the Fourteenth Precinct, for passing counterfeit bills, at the saloon of Geo. Koehler, No. 132 Bowery. On searching the parties a quantity of the stuff was found about their persons. Justice Steers held them in sums of $300 each to answer.

Four Hundred Liquor Arrests in Eight Days.—In the Twenty-sixth, Twenty-ninth, Eighth and Fifteenth Precincts, about four hundred arrests have been made in the past eight days, of parties for for selling liquor without license. Two hundred and eighty of the cases have already given bail before Justice Kelly, to appear at the General Sessions.

Visit of the Surgeon-General.—Surgeon General Hammond, of the United States Army, who is now in Philadelphia, will arrive here to-day, and proceed to visit the various hospitals in this City and vicinity. He takes a journey North for the purpose of learning how the sick and wounded soldiers are cared for.

Excise Commissioners.—A meeting of the Commissioners was to have been held yesterday, but Mr. Haskins alone being present, no business could be transacted. There were 83 applications for licences presented. The next meeting will be at the call of a majority of the Commission.

Convalescent Soldiers Returning to Camp.—Squads of convalescent soldiers, numbering from 50 to 200, are daily being forwarded to their regiments. On Thursday the number reached 250. There are about 1,000 now at the convalescent camp at Fort Hamilton.

Gored by a Mad Ox.—An infuriated ox, which had broken away from his keeper, while running furiously through West Broadway, dangerously gored Frank Wilds, a boy 12 years of age. The lad was taken to the residence of his parents, No. 120 West Broadway. The ox was secured by the Fifth Ward Police.

The Board of Excise Commissioners—Met yesterday, Mr. Haskett, the Chairman, being the only member present. Eighty-three applications were received, and will be acted on at the next meeting, which will take place at the call of the Chairman.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

The Human Hands.—The finding of a pair of human hands in a blacksmith shop, at Greenpoint which had evidently been dealt with in some medical institution to advance the cause of science, created a momentary excitement on Wednesday last. But the Coroner who has the case in charge does not believe that any murder has been committed, but to the contrary, believes the story of the proprietor of the place, whose statement is confirmed by another witness—that the trunk in which the hands were found, was brought to his place to be stored two years ago, and that the blacksmith knew nothing of the contents. Unfortunately the blacksmith is a negro, and the semi-secesh Press are endeavoring to raise a hue and cry about the matter which the facts so far as they are developed do not warrant. One of these presses describes the hands as evidently belonging to "a hard-working girl"—they might have added an Irish girl, as was done with such results in Chicago, and not to fan the growing excitement they have created in the minds of some of the lower class of Irishmen against negroes; while another Press, doubtless to furnish fuel and fire the "conservative" heart, describes the hands as "soft and delicate, and must have belonged to a lady." But the day has passed for these advocates. It is A. D. 1862—A. Lincoln, President.

Accidents.—Michael Shay had one of his legs broken on Twelfth-street, Gowanus, yesterday, by a bank of earth falling upon him. He was taken to the City Hospital.... Patrick McCarty was serious injured by falling through a hatchway in Wheeler's stores at the Atlantic Basin. He was taken to the Long Island Charity Hospital.

The Abortion Case.—The investigation of the case of Dr. Rea, charged with having produced an abortion, and thereby caused the death of Miss Murphy, will be commenced this afternoon at 3 o'clock, by Coroner Murphy. Dr. Rea has been released from custody upon giving $3,000 bail.

A Fireman Expelled.—Charles Parmelle, a member of Truck Company No. 3, W. D., has been expelled from that Company by the Fire Commissioners, for stealing at a recent fire in Atlantic-street. Robert Kircup, foreman of the same Company, tried for a similar offence, has been acquitted.

August Regatta.—The August Regatta of the Brooklyn Yacht Club will come off in Gowanus Bay, the 7th inst. The race is open to all cat-rigged boats, and the course to be sailed over is ten miles, to windward and back; two minutes allowed to the foot.

NEW-JERSEY.

Suicide.—The body of an unknown man—a German—about 30 or 35 years of age, was found in the old flax cotton factory at Rocky Hill, N. J., on the morning of the 31st ult., (Thursday.) His throat was cut in the most shocking manner, and the deed had apparently heen done with the small blade of a common pocket-knife, which the deceased held tightly grasped in his hand when he was found. A letter, signed "Eliza Hall," also a daguerreotype of a lady, supposed to be his wife, with a small child sitting on her lap, were found on his person. He was seen about the village during the day before, acting in rather a strange manner, and it is thought he was deranged. The letters "W. K." and "1822" were marked on one of his arms in India ink.

LAW REPORTS.

Charter—Lien for Freight and Disbursements—Express Hypothecation—Jurisdiction.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—IN ADMIRALTY—JULY, 1862.

Before Judge Betts.

William W. Craps vs. *The Cargo of the Ship Arctic.*—This was an action upon a charter party made between the owners of the ship *Arctic* and the American Guano Company. The charter provided for a voyage from Honolulu to New-York, including an intervening voyage to Howland's Island, where she should land cargo and then receive a cargo of guano and transport it thence to New-York.

The parties bound themselves, and also the vessel and the merchandise to be laden on board, to the faithful performance of the contract.

The vessel performed her voyage pursuant to the charter, taking on board and delivering cargo at the places specified, after building certain stipulated fixtures preparatory thereto.

The libelant is the assignee of the charter party and bill of lading, and seeks to recover the freights and expenditures in erecting moorings and other conveniences for lading, stipulated by the contract.

The charterers make no defence, but the United States Guano Company intervene, and allege that the cargo is free of liability under the charter.

The principal grounds of defence are that the guano was unlawfully taken by the ship from soil owned by the claimants in islands in the Pacific Ocean, and that when the cargo arrived in New-York it was discharged from the vessel and the owners of the vessel voluntarily surrendered the possession of the guano to the American Guano Company, and parted with the possession and control without making any claim of lien upon the same for freight or other cause.

Before the commencement of the suit the claimants prosecuted their right to the guano as against the American Guano Company, and had possession of the property delivered over to them by due process of law, and they urged that fact in bar of this action.

The Court held substantially that the controversy between the American Guano Company and the United States Guano Company, after the termination of the voyage, concerning the possession of the cargo here, its liability to freight, or its real ownership, is *res inter alias acta*, and in no way affects the legal or equitable rights of the libelant to the freight. That cargo is not necessarily divested of the lien for freight by merely discharging it from the ship into a warehouse, placing it with the consignees, without other evidence denoting that the carrier intended thereby to remove his lien and rely upon the responsibility of the consignees. No satisfactory evidence of such intention was given.

That this cargo, although taken from the ground, and composed wholly of soil, was, after being detached, merchandise, and a subject of freight. It was delivered to the ship by agents of the consignees as their property, and would be legally in custody of the ship until taken from that custody by the consignees in fulfillment of the charter, or by claimants establishing a paramount title in law to it. The claimants allege such, and claim that the property has been forcibly and wrongfully taken from their possession by this transportation, and that they are entitled to have the property restored to them, or to hold it exempt from all liability for the freight and carriage of it away from their possession and use.

This right set up consists exclusively in the alleged title to the soil itself as land, and not in the cargo as personal property in their positive possession as such.

The inherent right of the owner of the land, no doubt, adhered to the guano as part of his estate, and he might maintain his action at law against trespassers for unlawfully deposing him of it. But whether the act of removing it was tortious, depends upon the legal title to the land from which the guano was dug, and that is not a question triable indirectly in the Admiralty in a suit upon a charter parter. The Admiralty cannot take cognizance of *quasi* real actions.

The clause in the charter party in respect to the right to retain freight moneys in case rival claims should be made therefor, is in favor of the American Guano Company as against the ship, and can only be set up by them or their legal assignees. No privity of interest therein is conferred on the United States Guano Company, nor does any accrue by presumption of law enabling them to enforce or resist that stipulation. The charter party having provided that although portions of the entire cargo were to be discharged at different points of the voyage, the whole freight should be payable at the port of final discharge, the cargo then on board was chargeable to the fulfillments of all the agreements in the contract, and although the maritime law gives no right of lien to a ship for outlays made in the erecting of moorings or other conveniences outside the ship, in aid of lading or housing the cargo; yet it does not interdict an owner of the cargo hypothecating the cargo in guarantee of such disbursements, and security may be furnished under a charter agreement as well as by a separate or special pledge. This charter party, by its terms, operates as an express hypothecation of the property for such outlays, in addition to the freight.

The libelant is, therefore, entitled to recover, as against the cargo arrested; the amount due upon the charter must have a reference to ascertain the amount.

Admiralty Decision.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Before Judge Betts.

Andrew C. Mitchell vs. *Charles Kelsey.*—This was an action brought by the master of a vessel to recover for his services on the vessel as master—miscellaneous supplies furnished by him for her necessities, and an indefinite claim of commissions thereon. The suit was not commenced until a lapse of some years, and it did not appear that any of the charges, except for the wages, rested on any particular contract. The interlocutory decree was made directing a reference to a commissioner to ascertain the amount due. Upon the coming in of the report, the defendant excepted to various items, and among them to $1,683 allowed as interest. Upon the hearing of the exceptions the Court disallowed this latter sum, and the libelants now moved for a modification of the order, and that they be allowed to recover the whole amount reported.

Held, that under the circumstances of this case the Court would not allow the interest, and the motion to confirm the report as to that item must be denied.

Beebe, Dean & Donohue, for the motion; Benedict, Burr & Bendict, for the defendant.

No Appeal in the City Railroad Cases—The Bond not Filed.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Leonard.

The People, &c., vs. *John Kerr, et al., and one other Case.*—In these cases Justice Leonard, on Thursday, gave the plaintiffs leave to file that afternoon, a bond fixed at $10,000, with two sureties justifying in double the sum, as the appeal bond, upon which the Court said a stay of proceedings would be granted. Counsel now state that no such bond has been filed, and consequently no appeal is as yet taken.

Evidence—A Wife May be Examined as the Third Party in Supplementary Proceedings Against Her Husband.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Clerke.

George Lockwood vs. *John P. Worstell.*—The decision in this case, under the law of 1860 respecting married women, as more clearly defined by the statute enacted last Winter, is important to the profession, and to parties who purpose putting their property into the hands of their wives, in anticipation of supplementary proceedings against them, and it is the first decision of the kind on record.

Judgment was obtained against the defendant in 1857, and supplementary proceedings were instituted against him. Examination was had, and a Receiver was appointed. Subsequently to the appointment of a Receiver, however, proceedings were instituted under section 294 of the Code, for the examination of third parties concerning property in their possession belonging to the defendant. Under this proceeding an order was obtained to examine the wife of the defendant.

The defendant thereupon moved to set aside the order for the examination of the wife, on the ground that she was incompetent to be a witness against her husband in such a proceeding. It was also urged that the original examination being closed, and a receiver appointed, it was a bar to the present proceeding.

The Court held that there was no reason, under the present statute, why the wife should not be examined as a third party, in such proceedings, the same as any other person alleged to have property belonging to the judgment debtor. The Court further held that it was no objection to such an examination, that the original examination is ended and a receiver appointed.

John Townsend, Jr., for plaintiff; John Davidson opposed.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Clerke.

De Figga vs. *Braddick.*—Defendant may be examined.

McGuire et al. vs. *McGuire, &c.*—Motion granted.

Murray vs. *Chrystal.*—Amendment allowed.

Cary et al. vs. *Bridgman.*—Motion denied, &c.

Hunt vs. *Cleland.*—Motion granted on payment of $10 costs of Circuit and disbursements, and $5 costs of motion.

Conkling et al. vs. *Cummings.*—Motion denied without costs.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Aug. 1, 1862.

$1,000	U. S. 6s '81..Reg.	99	100,000	American Gold..	115⅝
8,000	U. S. 6s '81..Cou.	98⅝	50,000	do	115¾
5,000	do	98⅛	90,000	do	115⅝
5,000	do	98¼	10	Penn. Coal Co.	96½
6,000	do	98⅛	10	do	97
5,000	U. S. 5s '74..Cou.	85	25	Pac. Mail St. Co.	110½
2,000	do	85¼	200	do	110¼
10,000	do	85¾	150	N. Y. Cen. R....opg	89⅜
2,500	Trea. 7 3-10 ꝑ c. N.	102⅛	600	do....opg	89¾
3,000	do	102⅛	200	do	89¾
5,000	do	102¼	100	do....s30	89⅜
2,000	U. S. 6s 1 y. Cer..	98⅞	100	do	89⅞
33,000	do	98¼	50	do	89½
5,000	Vir. St. 6s	54	100	do....s23	89¾
2,000	N. Car. St. 6s	66	550	Erie Railway....b30	33⅞
2,000	do	65	50	Erie R. Pref....b30	62¾
2,000	Mo. State 6s	46	50	do	62½
16,000	do	45¾	100	do....b60	62¾
1,000	do	45⅝	12	do	62¼
13,000	Cal. State 7s	95	150	Harlem Railroad	14½
500	do	94¾	50	Mich. Cen. R....b30	59½
6,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s	102½	200	do	59⅜
10,000	E. R. R. 4th M.B.	90	15	do	59½
500	Tol. & Wab. 2d m.	59	50	Mich. So. & N. I. R.	25
14,000	do	58½	50	M. S.&N. I. G. S.b30	55½
5,000	Ill. Cen. R'ld B..	96	150	do	55⅜
10,000	T.H.&Alt. 1st m	107	350	Ill. Central R. S.	57
2,000	Ch. & N.W.As.b	47	100	do....s30	56⅞
1,000	T.&W.1M. exint.	85½	50	Clev. & Pitts. R.	21⅞
2,000	Cl. & Tol. Sk.F.b	91⅝	100	Galena & Chicago R.	67⅝
5,000	C.&N.W.2 m.b30	27⅛	200	Clev. & Toledo R.	46¾
8,000	Pt. Ft. W.& C.1m	92	100	do....s10	46⅞
5	Bank of New-York.	100	118	Chi. & Rock Isl. R.	63
9	Metropolitan Bank.	96½	50	do....b30	63
50	Toledo & Wab. R...	16	50	Indianap. & Cin. R.	30
100	Toledo & Wab. Pref.	35			

SECOND BOARD.

$10,000	U. S. 6s, '81. Reg.	99	150	Pac. Mail Stp. Co...	110½
8,000	U.S. 6s, '81. Cou..	98⅝	50	do	110¾
1,000	U. S. 6s 1867	97	50	do	111
10,000	Tre. 7 3-10 ꝑ c.N.	102¼	300	N. Y. Cen. R....b30	90
35,000	do	102⅛	350	do....opg	90
5,000	do......large.	102	100	do....s60	89¼
1,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bds..	95½	100	Mich. Central R.	59½
3,000	Chic.&N.W.A.Bs	47	50	do	59⅝
1,000	Pits.,F.W.&C.2M	76	200	Harlem R. Pref.	35
3,000	Mich. So. 2d M..	81	50	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	55½
5,000	Virginia St. 6s	54	200	Ill. Cen. R. Sc'p. b60	57¼
2,000	do	54¼	50	do	57¼
82	Bank of Commerce.	89	10	do	57¾
20,000	American Gold..	115⅛	500	Clev. & Tol. R.	47
150	Erie Railway Pref..	62⅝	50	Chic. & R. Isl'd. R.	63
250	Hud. Riv. R.	44¼	100	Mil. & P. Du Ch. R.	31½

Friday, Aug. 1—P. M.

The price of Gold opened this forenoon at the last quotation of Thursday—115⅞ ꝑ cent.—but soon fell off to 115⅜@115½ ꝑ cent. Some disappointment was felt that the rise of yesterday, which now appears to have been spasmodic, was not sustained. The reaction against the price of Gold checked all tendency to advance in the Exchange market. Early in the day, 127 ꝑ cent. was paid on London for select Bankers', and 126½ for Merchant bills. But the demand for Saturday's mail was of no urgent nature, and toward the close of 'Change hour, 126½ ꝑ cent. for Bankers' and 125 for Merchant bills were the quoted figures. Some Government bills, against special balances in London, were placed at 126½ ꝑ cent. The market for French bills was depressed by some forced sales yesterday of a prime Merchant signature at f.4.47½ to the dollar. The closing quotation is unsettled f.5.45@f.5.42½. The offering of Merchant bills against the Export of Domestic Produce this week is on a liberal scale. The value of Clearances will, from present appearances, considerably exceed three million of dollars, though the total figure will not reach the extraordinary return of last week. The entries of Foreign Goods are also on a large scale, up to yesterday, July 31, caused by the anxiety to avail of the rates of duty under the old Tariff. The Customs paid on the closing entries of yesterday, though reported at $775,000 this morning, actually reached $871,600. The entries of Foreign Dry Goods this week amount to nearly two and a half millions. The engagements of Gold by the steamers to-morrow are not large. Another California arrival is looked for in the course of Saturday with over a million of dollars.

The Sub-Treasury received $220,000 yesterday, and $150,000 to-day on deposit at 4 ꝑ cent. per annum. The office also received $1,500,000 by transfer in United States Notes from the Boston office to-day. The deposits at Bank continue to increase, and the resulting ease in the Money market is such that the rates of interest to private borrowers can scarcely be quoted above 5 ꝑ cent. on prime collateral, or within 1 ꝑ cent, of the rate paid by the Government. The ease in the market is by no means the result of a stagnant or indifferent trade. We have seldom known the movements of trade from the interior, and of commerce with Europe, so active or extensive as at present. The canal, railway, and shipping interests are especially buoyant, all the way from the extreme West to the seaboard and hence to Great Britain and France, and to the ports of the Pacific and the Isthmus of Panama. The business in freights for California *viâ* the Isthmus, is employing not only the Vanderbilt steamers connected with the Pacific mail, on the Atlantic side, but to the full measure of their capacity the fleet of sailing vessels owned and chartered by the Panama Company. The Importers of Foreign Dry Goods and General Merchandise, also report a good business, the bulk of which is done for cash.

The Stock Exchange partially recovered, at an early hour to-day, from the sudden depression of yesterday afternoon, caused by the Mobile and other Southern stories adverse to the Navy and Army. There was a further decline at the early Board on Government Stocks, partly on the discouraging view of the military situation on the James River in the morning papers; but this was more than recovered from in the afternoon under the influence of the telegraphic advices from the department of Gen. Pope and the firmer feeling in the Railway Shares. The latter were in demand, and the offerings moderate. New-York Central recovered to 90 ꝑ cent. ex-dividend, and the Western list sympathized to some extent in the advance. The Railway Mortgages were also steady, and, with one or two exceptions, in good demand. Late in the afternoon the general market was firm in prices, but without decided activity in speculation, at about the following prices compared with yesterday afternoon:

	Thurs.	Fri.		Thurs.	Fri.
N. Y. Central...	89⅞x.d.	90	Pacific	110¾	110⅞
Erie	33⅞	33⅝	Panama	134	134
Erie Preferred	62⅛	62¾	U. S. 6s, 1881...	98⅞	99¼
Rock Island	62⅞	63	U. S. 7.30 T. Bs.	102¾	102¾
Toledo	47	47	U.S. Notes C.H.	105¼	105
Mich. Cen.	59¼	59⅝	Missouris	46⅛	46
Mich. Southern	25	25¼	Tennessees	50½	50¼
Mich. Guarant'd	55¼	55⅝	U. S. 5s, '74	86½	85½
Illinois Cen.	57⅛	57	Gold	115¾	115
Galena	67⅜	68	Bills on Lond'n	126½	126½

The following were the bids made to-day for the City Bank Shares. The Manhattan Company heve declared a half-yearly dividend of 4 ꝑ cent.:

New-York	100	Pacific	122½
Merchants	100	Bank of the Republic	89
Mechanics	103¼	Hanover	75
America	106	Metropolitan	96½
Phenix	100	Continental	85
Greenwich	140	Marine	107
Butchers' and Drovers'	112	Commonwealth	80
Seventh Ward	115		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

New-York Cen. 6s	102½	T. H. & A. firsts, 7 ꝑ c.	107
N. Y. Cen. 6s, real est.	100	T. H. & Alton 2ds, 8 ꝑ c.	81½
New-York Cen. 7s, '64	103	Chi. & N. W. s. f.	95
N.Y.Cen. 7s, ex.int. '76	106	Chi. & N. W. firsts	62¼
N.Y.C.7s Con.exint.'76	106½	Chi. & N. W. firsts, as'd	47
Erie firsts, '68	107½	Chi. & N. W. seconds	27
Erie seconds, '79	107½	Chi. & N. W. Ap. Ex.	80
Erie thirds, '83	98½	Chi. & N. W. Int. Bds.	78
Erie fourths, '80	89½	Del., Lack. & W. firsts	105
Erie fifths, '88	83	Del., Lack. & W. 2ds	105
Buff., N.Y. & E. 1sts, '77	85	Tol. & Wab. 1sts, ex.int.	85½
Hudson seconds, s.f. '85	105½	Tol. & Wabash seconds	58½
Hudson thirds '75	90½	Tol. & Wab. Int. Bonds	75
Hudson Conv., '67	82½	Mill. & Pr. Du. Ch'n firsts	93½
Harlem thirds	82	Gal. & C. 1sts, ex. int.	102
Mich. Cen., 8 ꝑ c. '69–'72	104½	Gal. & Chi. firsts, ext.	103½
Mich. Cen. n.f. 8 ꝑ c. '82	107½	Chic. & Rock I. firsts	101
Chi., Bur. & Q. 8 ꝑ c. 1sts	105	Clev. & Tol. s. f.	91¼
Mich. So. 7 ꝑ c. seconds	80	N. Jersey Cen. firsts	105
Mich. So. & N. I. s.f. 7 ꝑ c.	99	Pitts. Ft. W. & Chi. firsts	92
Ill. Cen. 7 ꝑ c., '75	95¾		

The following is a comparative statement of the Imports of Foreign Dry Goods at New-York for the week ending July 31 and since Jan. 1:

For the Week.	1860.	1861.	1862.
Entered at the port	$2,841,629	$478,138	$2,495,530
Thrown on market	2,974,390	366,035	2,930,668
Since Jan. 1.			
Entered at the port	$63,362,687	$31,515,606	$30,185,764
Thrown on market	63,134,876	29,419,307	35,119,046

The following is the summary for the week:

	CONSUMPTION DIRECT.		WAREHOUSED.		WITHDRAWN	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Mf. of Wool	3,166	$1,130,670	587	$236,326	591	$240,245
Mf. of Cot'n	1,286	264,996	96	24,881	941	211,816
Mf. of Silk	489	414,492	51	62,774	570	183,743
Mf. of Flax	943	221,341	56	18,069	365	93,210
Miscellan's	438	115,106	25	6,875	4,608	55,049
Total	6,322	$2,146,605	815	$348,925	7,075	$784,063
		348,925				2,146,605
Total entered		$2,495,530	Total marketed			$2,930,668

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States was as follows: Receipts, $2,919,081 25, including for Customs, $188,000; payments, $716,580 33; balance, $10,519,005 23.

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Friday, Aug. 1, 1862—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of produce, since our last, have been: 13 bbls. Ashes, 10,992 bbls. Flour, 300 bbls. and 392 bags Corn Meal, 79,689 bushels Wheat, 89,990 bush. Corn, 170 bushels Rye, 12,773 bushels Oats, 500 bushels Malt, 443 pkgs. Provisions, and 460 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are scarce and wanted at $6 75@$6 81¼ for Pots, and $6 87½ for Pearls ꝑ 100 ℔s.

COFFEE—Sales 300 bags Santos on private terms, and 500 bags Laguayra at 22c. ꝑ ℔.

COPPER—American Ingot has been less active at 24¼c.@24½c. ꝑ ℔.

CHEMICALS—Are in fair request, and are firm.

COTTON—Is now quoted up to 48½c.@50c., chiefly at 48½c.@49c. for Middlings ꝑ ℔., with a good inquiry, and sales of 2,000 bales. Sales were also made of 150 bales Gulf and New-Orleans (at auction,) at 35½c.@49½c. ꝑ ℔.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Have been in fair demand at buoyant prices.

FRUITS—The firmness of holders check transactions, and the market is inactive.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in very moderate request to-day, though buyers have had any existing advantage. The receipts have been limited, but receivers have been eager to sell. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 13,800 bbls., including Superfine State at $4 85@$5 05; inferior to choice extra State at $5 20@$5 50, chiefly at $5 25@$5 30; superfine Western, inferior to choice, at $4 85@$5 05; extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, &c., at $5 20@$6 25; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 40@$5 55 ꝑ bbl.

Superfine State	$4 85	@$5 05
Extra State	5 20	@ 5 50
Superfine Western	4 85	@ 5 05
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	5 20	@ 6 25
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds	5 40	@ 5 55
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 60	@ 6 25
Extra Genesee	5 55	@ 6 80
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 60	@ 6 80

Southern Flour is in limited demand and is tending downward. Sales 1,270 bbls., at $5 25@$5 85 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c.; $5 90@$7 for fancy to choice extra brands, and $7 50@$8 50 for very superior family brands, ꝑ bbl. Canadian Flour continues depressed. Sales 850 bbls. extra, at $5 20@$6 25 ꝑ bbl. Rye Flour is salable and steady at $3 25@$4 25 for fine and superfine, ꝑ bbl. Corn Meal is moderately active, at $3 30@$3 35 for Jersey, and $3 40@$3 50 for Brandywine, Marsh's Caloric, and Fairfax, ꝑ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in fair demand for export, but at irregular prices. The reported sales, since our last, comprise 162,000 bush., part to arrive, including White Western, at $1 37@$1 45; Amber Western at $1 33@$1 34; Red Western, (Winter,) at $1 27@$1 32; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin, at $1 21@$1 23; Milwaukee Club, $1 15@$1 21; Chicago Spring, $1 12@$1 18 ꝑ bushel. Corn is heavy and drooping. Sales since our last, 71,000 bushels, at 56c. for shipping Mixed Western; 52½c. for Eastern do.; 50c.@52c. for unsound do. do., and 75c. for choice white Jersey, ꝑ bushel. Rye continues in fair request at 78c.@84c. ꝑ bushel; sales, 2,800 bushels. Barley is unchanged. Oats are in moderate request, including Canada at 47c.@48c.; Western at 46c.@48c., and State at 48c.@49c. ꝑ bushel.

Receipts of Breadstuffs at Chicago, Jan. 1 to July 28.

	1862.	1861.	1860.
Flour, bbls	850,579	684,147	238,742
Wheat, bush	6,080,794	6,181,709	2,186,348
Corn, bush	14,523,193	12,272,931	10,854,265
Oats, bush	1,401,482	654,288	671,320
Rye, bush	545,350	243,557	76,606
Barley, bush	450,139	319,884	202,729

Shipments of Breadstuffs from Chicago Jan. 1 to July 28.

	1862.	1861.
Flour, bbls	763,870	739,311
Wheat, bushels	6,577,975	5,800,931
Corn, bushels	12,593,130	10,206,475
Oats, bushels	1,198,691	925,000
Rye, bushels	451,997	218,559
Barley, bushels	144,614	142,953

Receipts of Breadstuffs at Detroit.

	Week ending July 28.	Since Jan. 1.	Same time 1861.
Barley, bush	7	28,977	5,278
Beans, bush	246	24,409	22,468
Corn, bush	19,519	407,304	375,660
Flour, bbls	23,248	557,267	457,293
Oats, bush	6,623	125,075	65,774
Rye, bush	—	4,358	9,070
Wheat, bush	25,998	785,669	528,799

Shipments of Breadstuffs from Detroit.

	Week ending July 28.	Since Jan. 1.
Flour, bbls	12,553	349,092
Wheat, bush	58,602	729,997
Oats, bush	—	236,553
Corn, bush	14,560	43,503
Rye, bush	—	1,308

GUNNY BAGS—Sales 200 bales at 11c.@11½c.

HAY—North River bale is in fair request to-day, at 55c.@70c. for shipment and local use, ꝑ 100 ℔s.

HOPS—Continue salable and firm, including last year's crop, at 15c.@21c. ꝑ ℔. The Cooperstown *Freeman's Journal* says: "First sort last year's hops are worth in the county, 16 cents. Very few lots remain in the hands of either growers or dealers. We never knew old hops more closely bought up and used up at this time of year. Hence it is fair to expect a good price for the growing crop. But let not growers be in too great haste to pick their hops on that account. Picking, as a general thing, commences a week too early in this country. If an "average crop" be called 700 pounds to the acre—which is near the figure, taking a period of five consecutive years—the growing crop may at this date be fairly estimated at 550 to 600 pounds to the acre."

HONEY—Sales, yesterday, 13 hhds., 215 tcs., and 230 bbls. Cuba, (a resale,) on private terms.

HEMP—Sales, 1,000 bales Manila, at 7¾c. ꝑ ℔., showing an improvement.

HIDES—Dry have ruled extremely dull through the week, on account of the reluctance of the trade to operate, in view of the continued large arrivals, and the high rates demanded. Sales have been very inconsiderable, and prices favor buyers. Domestic Slaughters continue in very good demand, at very full figures.

LEATHER—The market has been very active during the week, under an animated inquiry from both Eastern and Western buyers, and sales to a very fair extent, at fully last week's prices, have been effected. The receipts from the tanneries, though heavy, do not equal the sales. Prices are tending upward.

MOLASSES—Sales, 700 hhds., including Porto Rico, at 35c.@44c., and Cuba Muscovado at 30c.@[illegible] ꝑ gallon.

Stock of Molasses in New-York Aug. 1:

	1861.	1862.
Cuba Muscovado, hhds	7,577	[illegible]
Porto Rico	6,308	[illegible]
Cuba Clayed	601	1,610
Total hhds	14,486	[illegible]
Cuba Muscovado, bbls	3,442	[illegible]
New-Orleans, bbls	870	1,430

NAVAL STORES—A moderate inquiry prevails for Common Resin at $14@$14 25; No. 2 Resin, at $14 50, and No. 1 at $15 50 ꝑ 280 ℔s., and Spirits Turpentine, at $2 ꝑ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork is in fair request, at rising prices. Sales to-day 1,400 bbls., in lots, at $11@$11 25 for Mess, and $9 50 for Prime, ꝑ bbl. Stock in the Packing Yards of New-York and Brooklyn, 163,684 bbls., against 216,411 bbls., July 1, 1862; and 54,986 bbls., August 1, 1861. Cut Meats are inquired for at 5½c.@6c. for Hams, and 3⅝c.@4¼c. for Shoulders, ꝑ ℔. Bacon continues unaltered. Lard is salable and firm. Sales 1,500 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 8⅞c.@9½c. ꝑ ℔. Beef is in fair demand at full rates. Sales 250 bbls. at $14 25@$15 for Extra Mess, and $12 75@$13 75 for plain Mess, ꝑ bbl.; Prime Mess, $19@$20 ꝑ tce. Stock, 20,710 tcs. and bbls. against 27,999 tcs. and bbls. July 1, 1862; and 24,327 tcs. and bbls., August 1, 1861. Beef Hams, $13 50@$14 75 ꝑ bbl. Butter continues salable and steady at 10c.@15c. for poor to choice Western, and 11c.@18c. for poor to choice State, ꝑ ℔. Cheese is selling, in lots, at 5½c.@6½c. ꝑ ℔.

SEEDS—Linseed has declined to $2 42½ ꝑ bushel, with sales of 7,500 bags Bombay at this rate. Other kinds are quiet, yet steady. Clover, 8¼c.@8½c. ꝑ ℔.; Rough Flax, $2@$2 15; Timothy, $1 75@$2 ꝑ bushel.

SOAP—Sales have been reported of 400 boxes Castile on private terms.

SPICES—Sales, 10,000 ℔s. Ginger on private terms.

SUGARS—Have been more sought after at buoyant prices. Sales, to-day, 1,240 hhds., including Cuba, at 8⅜c.@8⅞c.; Porto Rico, 8⅞c.@9c.; and New-Orleans, at 9c.@11¼c.—the latter rate for clarified; also, by auction, here, 393 hhds. New-Orleans, at 8 15-16c.@9⅝c.; and 600 bags East India, at 5⅝c.@6c.; and in Philadelphia, 500 hhds. New-Orleans, at 9½c.@10½c. ꝑ ℔. Refined Sugars are in lively demand, and are advancing. The Messrs. Stuart now quote: Best quality Loaf, 13¼c.; best quality Crushed, 13¼c.; Granulated, 13¼c.; Ground, 13¼c.; White, A, 12⅝c. cash, ꝑ ℔.

Stock of Sugar in New-York Aug. 1.

	1861.	1862.
Cuba, hhds	56,432	[illegible]
Porto Rico, hhds	6,823	[illegible]
English Islands, hhds	670	103
New-Orleans, hhds	2,811	[illegible]
Total, hhds	66,736	[illegible]
Boxes	22,812	6,380
Bags	191,449	[illegible]
Melado, hhds	7,781	145

TEAS—Are moderately inquired for at unchanged prices.

TIN—Has been less freely dealt in, at former quotations.

TOBACCO—Has been less active, but very firm. Sales, since our last, 384 hhds. Kentucky at 10½c.@18c.; 77 cases Seed Leaf at 12c.@30c.; 200 bales Cuba on private terms; and 31 bales Yara at 56c., ꝑ ℔.

Domestic Tobacco Trade of the New-York Inspection Warehouse in July.

	Ky.	Va & N.C.	Ohio.	Total.
Stock July 1, 1862, hhds	26,377	136	18	26,531
Received since	10,194	166	—	10,360
Total	36,571	302	18	36,891
Delivered since	6,068	167	1	6,236
Stock Aug. 1, 1862, hhds	30,503	135	17	30,655
Stock Aug. 1, 1861, hhds	18,837	826	11	19,674

Spanish Tobacco Trade of New-York in July.

	Havana.	Cuba.	Sagua.	Yara.
Stock July 1, 1862, bales	3,128	118	121	—
Received since, bales	3,612	200	—	31
Total, bales	6,740	318	121	31
Sales to July 31, 1862, bales	2,766	200	121	31
Stock Aug. 1, 1862, bales	3,974	118	—	—

TALLOW—Sales 106,000 ℔s., part at 10¾c.; also, 125 pkgs. grease, at 7¾c. ꝑ ℔.

WHISKY—Sales 1,850 bbls., in lots, at 31c.@31½c., chiefly at 31c., but now held higher, ꝑ gallon.

WOOL—The business in this article during the past month Messrs. Tellkampf & Kitching review thus; "During the month of July the Wool market was more active even than in June, for all descriptions, with a steady advance in rates. The advance in the rates for gold and exchange has materially influenced the advance in Wool, and high prices will probably continue for a long time, and have their effect upon imports to a considerable extent. The new clip mostly passed out of first hands early in the month, at higher rates than was expected, and second-hand lots have been freely taken at an average of 50c. The amount received has been very little more than enough to supply the demand. Present holders do not seem anxious to sell, feeling confident that in a short time they will realize their prices, if now extreme. Pulled—The stock of old pulled wool is nearly closed out, and would have been entirely so but for the extravagant prices asked for what little remains. Lambs Wool is selling as fast as made, and no accumulation of shearing. Foreign fine Wools, say Cape, Mestizo and Australian, have been sold largely. The stock is now light, and prices are firm at our quotations. Sales of these, as well as most other Wools, have been made principally for cash. Medium Wools met with an increased demand and quick sale at the advanced prices, and the stock has been considerably reduced. Low Wools have nearly all gone into consumption. The market is almost bare of Worsted Wool, and prices obtained have been extreme. There is very little in the market of the shorter descriptions for filling. The auction sales at Liverpool commenced on the 18th ult., and on the first day the prices of East India Wools were the same as those of last April, with the exception of Common Yellow and Gray, which has advanced ½d. ꝑ ℔. The accounts from the markets on the Continent of Europe give no change of any importance, and prices are about the same, with the exception of Common and Medium Wools, which have improved slightly. The imports of Wool into New-York for the first six months of 1862 were 37,153 bales, 16,496,136 ℔s.; into Boston do., 9,373,829 ℔s.; into New-York for the month ending July 29, 4,286 bales, 2,428,921 ℔s. According to section 14 of the new Tariff bill, Wools, the growth of countries beyond the Cape of Good Hope, imported from places west of same, will have to pay an additional duty of ten per cent."

PRICES OF DOMESTIC WOOL IN NEW-YORK, AUG. 1, 1862:

New-York, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Michigan, Vermont, New-Hampshire.

	Cts. ꝑ ℔.
Choice Saxony fleece	[illegible]
Saxony fleece	47@50
Full blood fleece	46@48
½ and ¾ blood fleece	45@47
Native and ¼ fleece	44@46
Common fleece	43@45
Ohio, Pennsylvania and Virginia.	
Choice Saxony fleece	53@58
Saxony fleece	52@53
Full blood fleece	50@52
½ and ¾ blood fleece	48@50
Native and ¼ fleece	46@48
Common fleece	44@46
Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa and Indiana.	
Saxony fleece	47@50
Full blood fleece	45@47
½ and ¾ blood fleece	44@45
Native and ¼ fleece	43@44
Common fleece	41@43
Missouri and Tennessee.	
Washed fleeces	42@47
Unwashed	30@32
California.	
Washed fleece	42@50
Unwashed fleece, fine	32@38
Unwashed fleece, medium	28@33
Unwashed fleece, coarse	16@24
PULLED WOOL.	
New-York City, Extra	48@51
New-York City, Super	44@47
New-York City, No. 1	35@40
New-York City, No. 2	10@14
Country, Extra	[illegible]
Country, Super	47@50
Country, No. 1	37@40
Country, No. 2	12@15
Lambs	45@54
Western, lime-pulled Wool	37@45

FREIGHTS—The market has been rather quiet to-day. We quote: For Liverpool—Flour, 3s. 9d.@4s. ꝑ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 13½d.@14d.; Corn 13d.@13¼d.; Beef, 6s. 6d. ꝑ tc.; Pork, 4s. 6d.@5s. ꝑ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 37s. 6d.@40s.; Butter and Cheese, 42s. 6d.@45s.; Tallow, 35s. ꝑ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 4s. 3d. ꝑ bbl.; Grain, 13d.@14d. ꝑ bushel; Pork, 4s. 6d.@5s. ꝑ bbl.; Beef, 7s. ꝑ tc.; Bacon and Lard, 42s. 6d.; Butter and Cheese, 45s.@50s., Tallow, 37s. 6d. ꝑ ton. For London—Flour, 4s. 3d. ꝑ bbl.; Grain, 13½d.@14½d. ꝑ bushel; Pork, 5s. ꝑ bbl.; Beef, 7s. ꝑ tc.; Butter and Cheese, 45s.@50s.; Bacon and Lard, 42s. 6d.@45s.; Tallow, 40s. ꝑ ton. For Bristol—Flour, 4s.; Wheat, in ship's bags, at 13½d.@14d. ꝑ bushel.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 2, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price Two Cents; mailed at Six Dollars a year; with Sunday edition, Seven Dollars per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, Three Dollars a year; two copies to one address for Five Dollars.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, Two Dollars a year; two copies Three Dollars; five copies Five Dollars. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the New-York Times, New-York City.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith. We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Rory O'More.

WALLACK'S—Fra Diavolo.

WINTER GARDEN—Richelieu—The Rough Diamond—Look Out for the Draft.

WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL, No. 514 Broadway—Ethiopian Entertainments.

NIXON'S CREMORNE GARDENS—6th-av. and 14th-st.—Opera, Ballet and Pantomime.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Living Whale, &c., at all Hours—Dramatic Performances at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS—Hall of Minstrelsy—No. 585 Broadway.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY—No. 548 Broadway—Exhibition of Paintings, &c.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Our correspondence from the Army of the Potomac discloses an important fact which has not previously been telegraphed. About noon on Wednesday it was ascertained by a signal officer that two rebel craft were coming down the James River, toward Turkey Bend, and when off that point they stopped and cast anchor. It was soon ascertained that one of the vessels was the new *Merrimac*, or *Richmond*, while the other was supposed to be a ram called the *Young America*. Commodore Wilkes was immediately notified, and ordered up a number of his first-class gunboats, including the *Monitor* and *Galena*, which, after some manœuvring, took their positions in line of battle; and thus the vessels remained, each party apparently awaiting an attack from the other, through the afternoon and night, until 9 o'clock A. M. of Thursday, at which time the letter of our correspondent was closed. We shall to-day, probably, have the intelligence of another great battle between iron-clads.

The rebels on the opposite bank of the James River, about 12 o'clock on Thursday night, opened fire with two batteries of light artillery upon the shipping and the encampment at Westover. Four of our men were killed, and five or six wounded, before a battery of 32-pounders opened in reply. The rebel batteries were then soon silenced. Some of the vessels were struck, but no serious damage was sustained.

Seven vessels of Commodore Porter's Mortar Fleet arrived at Fortress Monroe on Thursday evening, and five more were expected hourly. They left the Southwest Pass on the 17th of July. The officers and crews of the vessels believe that they are to be engaged in the reduction of Fort Darling—a job which they express a perfect willingness to undertake.

Active operations have commenced along Gen. Pope's lines. He had, at last accounts, advanced beyond Warrenton, and his army was in the best of spirits at the prospect of meeting the enemy, who were ascertained by scouts to be posted in strong force in the vicinity of Gordonsville. Our correspondent's letter, written from Culpepper, gives an interesting account of the advance movements of Gen. Banks' corps, which has the lead.

It will be seen by a letter which we publish this morning from Gen. Sigel to Dr. Dulon, of this City, that the War Department has consented to the raising of several regiments and batteries to be assigned specially to Gen. Sigel's command. Measures are already being taken to carry out the General's suggestions.

"A reliable gentleman," who has just returned to Nashville from Huntsville, Ala., states that one hundred and ten persons who had left the Southern army came into that place, on July 26, and tendered their services to Gen. Rousseau.

The State authorities of Missouri have information that the enrollment of militia under the recent order has been unexpectedly active and brisk in the interior. In all counties thus far heard from, the order has been observed, and returns have been received of about 15,000 persons enrolled under it. This itself is a larger force than will probably be required, or can, at present, be armed. The simple enrollment with partial organization will perhaps accomplish the intended object—the expulsion of guerrillas from the State, since the bandits will soon learn to avoid those counties where the militia may be instantly called out to meet them.

It is stated that between four and five hundred of the rebel prisoners confined in Fort Delaware have voluntarily taken the oath of allegiance. The Louisiana Tigers were the most anxious to return to their loyalty. The more rampant of the rebels exhibited great indignation at the course of their comrades, and even made threats of violence, which they were, of course, prevented from executing.

Capt. Drew, of Vermont, writes from Salisbury, N. C., under date of June 15, that there were then 133 officers confined there. He says: "A few days ago all the captains were required to draw lots to see who should be 'hostages' for two Confederate captains, taken by Fremont and threatened to be hung. The lots fell on Capts. Geo. Austin, Kentucky, and T. O'Mara, New-York. They are in close confinement. To-day two more hostages were chosen among the Surgeons—the lots falling on Dr. Hoffman, Bank's Division, and Dr. Slocum, United States Navy.

Gen. Boyle has given orders that the paroles taken by Johnson and other guerrillas, who have recently been operating in Kentucky, are not to be regarded as binding. All sick soldiers, whom they have captured and paroled, are to return to their regiments as soon as they are able to do so.

GENERAL NEWS.

A lady who has just reached Louisville, Ky., from Atlanta, Ga., states that about three weeks ago a woman residing in the latter place, where Gen. Prentiss is held prisoner, made some grossly insulting remarks to that officer. He simply turned on his heel and left her, and for this offence a valiant Atlantian visited the General, in company with several equally chivalrous individuals, and gave him a severe castigation.

The St. Louis *News* of July 29 notices a rumor that Maj.-Gen. Hitchcock is to be assigned to the command of the Department of the West.

The Chicago *Tribune* publishes a list of over 2,000 absentees from Illinois regiments, and this does not complete the catalogue.

Dr. Hammit, Mr. Woodward, August Anton, James Meghee and Wm. Acton were arrested in Baltimore on Wednesday, charged with bringing letters from Richmond. Dr. Hammit was released and Mr. Woodward paroled, but the others were detained.

A severe thunder-storm swept over Boston and vicinity on Wednesday afternoon. The lightning struck a number of houses, injuring several persons.

The American Dental Convention will hold its Eighth Annual Session at Trenton Falls, N. Y., commencing on Tuesday, the 5th of August, at 10 o'clock A. M. To this Convention all practicing dentists are admitted.

The Stock Market closed with a firmer feeling yesterday. Gold fell off to 115@115¼ per cent. Exchange 126@126¼ per cent.

Moderate transactions were reported in Breadstuffs yesterday, at drooping prices. Cotton was in active request at much firmer rates. Sugars attracted more attention. Whisky was brisker and dearer. A fair inquiry prevailed for the principal kinds of provisions, as also for Hay, Hops, Leather, Molasses, Tobacco, and Foreign Liquors. Candles, Metals, Fruit, Hides, Oils, Rice, Teas and Coffee were quiet. Naval Stores were in demand, and were quoted very firm. Linseed was depressed and lower. The freight market was inactive.

The Position on the Peninsula.

The telegrapher at Harrison's Landing informs us, in regard to the cannonade opened by the rebels on Thursday night, that "the rebels had it all their own way for some time, *as our troops did not anticipate an attack.*" It is difficult to conjecture what *is* anticipated by Gen. McClellan's army. Isolated in a hostile country, with enemies swarming in every bush, bivouacked in every grove, latent behind every point of vantage, outnumbering our diminished force three to one,—so daring as to capture a schooner in mid-river where the water is covered with National vessels, and so active that their batteries present themselves daily at some new spot on the bank; with all these intimations that the rebels have not laid down their arms, or offered an armistice, it might be supposed that our troops could not be *surprised* by any attack—that our Generals would always be prepared and on the watch. An attack from the very quarter whence this was made has certainly been anticipated by the people at large, and has, in fact, been for several days a principal source of public anxiety. There has seemed to be no reason why the enemy—holding the entire south bank of the James, and able to bring his artillery and mortars to bear upon the National encampments and gunboats—should not shower a storm of shot and shell into our lines at any moment. Whatever might be the amazement of the astonished telegrapher at this catastrophe, he may rest assured there is no one elsewhere to share it.

But whatever the previous dangers from this source have been, the apprehension may now be laid aside. The appearance of Commodore Porter's mortar fleet in the James River renders Gen. McClellan secure from the enemy's river batteries opposite his lines or below them. It makes it impracticable for the rebels to continue at their labor of throwing up earthworks, planting guns and massing troops at points most convenient for operating against him. The mortar-boats, in conjunction with the fleet of gunboats already in the James, will be enabled to keep up a ceaseless shower of metal, solid and explosive, at all points on the river from which the rebels can annoy our shipping, interrupt our lines of communication, or operate effectively against Harrison's Point. They are able to drive away, or drive back, the rebels who, on the South side of the James, have crossed the Appomattox, and seem of late to be attempting to form convenient lodgments. And in regard to the interruption of the navigation of the James River, there can be no danger whatever, now that such a tremendous combined fleet plows its waters and rakes its shores by night and by day. So far as any apprehensions may have been entertained for the safety of Gen. McClellan's army, they may be dismissed. If he cannot, as yet, attack the rebel army with assurance of success, there is not force enough in all Virginia, nor in all rebeldom, to make a successful attack upon his position.

In regard again to the transportation of Gen. McClellan's army from Harrison's Point to a more convenient base for active operations against Richmond—if such a measure should have been projected, or should be thought desirable. The difficulties, at first sight, seem great; and great enough they undoubtedly would be, if we had not the means we already have for overcoming them. But they have been greatly exaggerated. Gen. McClellan could move his entire army and all his *materiel* from the Peninsula before the rebels could by any possibility so mass their forces, or prepare batteries, as to seriously interfere with the work, or molest any part of his force. There is an enormous fleet of steam and other transports already in the James River and at Hampton Roads—precisely how many the Navy Department only can tell, and the public do not care to know, so long as they are assured that it is sufficient to answer any exigency. These vessels and transports were sent there, in the first instance, not for any such purpose, as to carry Gen. McClellan's army down the river, or across it even; but they are none the less available for the work on that account. Under convoy of the gunboats; under guardianship of the mortar fleet, these transports can navigate the James with as much safety as if there was not a rebel gun on either of its banks. It is now seen to be more than likely, since we have learned of the movements and developments of the last few days, that there will need to be no such thing as a transfer of Gen. McClellan's army from the Peninsula, but that he will remain there for the brief time necessary to give him strength to march onward to Richmond. But the public need to be in no way perturbed as to his ample ability to defend himself from a land attack, and, if it is deemed advisable, to carry his army safely down the James, or transfer it to the other side.

The rebel boasts as to what their new *Merrimac* (or *Richmond*,) and its consort Ram are going to do against Gen. McClellan's army, and against our navy, are preposterous. We have a far greater naval force in the James now, than we had when the first *Merrimac* committed self-slaughter, because, as its commander has confessed, the contest with the National fleet was hopeless; and that naval force, if properly and boldly handled, is sufficient to fight and destroy half-a-dozen Merrimacs. We learn this morning, from one of our special correspondents with the army—what we had not previously learned by telegraph—that the new rebel monster made its appearance on Wednesday last, and our fleet was promptly drawn up to give it battle. Of the issue of the contest which seems to be impending, neither Wilkes nor McClellan have any fear.

From all the rebel movements, it appears from this distance that they feel the need of making some demonstration against Gen. McClellan as soon as they possibly can. Our army, however, is still strong, well intrenched and well protected; and our navy, always invincible, is now marshaled in a force far greater than ever before, and in a position where it can render more effective service than on any previous occasion. If the rebels provoke an engagement, they may be grievously disappointed in its issue.

The Spur in the Dish.

In the days of the rough Scotch Borderers, it was the custom of the women of a household, when supplies ran low, to send to the board a dish containing, not the succulent pasty of the inviting sheep's head, but more suggestive, if less savory—the *spur*. It was their quaint manner of advising their predatory lords and kindred that the larder needed replenishment, and intimated that it was high time to furnish the pot in the usual unceremonious way—by a raid over the Border.

The loyal women of America may now draw an example from these old times, albeit from a higher necessity, and to achieve a nobler object. There is no need, thank Heaven, of bread and meat at their hearths; but to defend those hearths, and to keep them as happy for our children as they were for our fathers, the country wants *men*; and there is hardly a mother, a sister, or a wife in the land but may lend some help toward obtaining them. The regiments need filling, if the larder does not, and female encouragement can sometimes do good service in the work, where heavy bounties would fail. At the outset of a great war, such a stimulus is rarely required. There are always plenty of the adventurous, the ambitious and the reckless, to make up the ranks of the first forces in the field; but it is far different afterward. Heavy engagements come, and the ranks are decimated. Disease comes, and tells most heavily on those who have led careless and dissipated lives. Armies must be recruited and augmented, and this time by a different class of men.

Even if the original material is still plentiful, experience has shown that it must be largely leavened by very different elements. Generals now call for soldiers who are sound alike in body and in soul. They want moral men, who are capable of self-control, and who will set worthy examples of discipline and abstinence. They want men who truly love their country, who are honestly proud of what their country has achieved in the past, have an abiding faith in its destiny in the future, and a stern and implacable resolution that that destiny shall be accomplished. They do *not* want men who enter the service only as a *dernier resort*, or whose souls are engrossed by the consideration of pay and rations. There has been too much of a certain skeptical or indifferent spirit, especially among officers, as to the progress of the war; a spirit the worst possible, as opposed to the blind zeal and fanatical fury of the Southerners. Such lukewarm philosophy does not contain the inspiration which leads troops on to victory. To be more concise—our forces have not included so large a proportion as the rebel armies of men who have, or who *think* they have, everything to lose by failure in the field. To obtain the proper *animus*, it is necessary to get those who have conscience and generosity, as well as physical courage. Conscience to feel that it is the duty of this generation to bequeath the country to the next, without a star blotted from its escutcheon; generosity to know that they are fighting the battle not for themselves alone, but for the cause of freedom all the world over, now and hereafter, and are ennobling themselves, in so far as they do not shrink from the task. Such were the men of the Revolution—who were ready to stake, not life alone, but "their fortunes and their sacred honor."

There are tens of thousands of patriots in the loyal States whose character will justify even this description, and it is precisely these who are most amenable to the influence of courageous and high-souled women. There are many who may have thought that their duty to dependent families should deter them from risking life except at the last extremity. There are some who may not have quite realized that this was indeed the life-and-death struggle of the Republic. There are some with whom a long career of peace and commercial prosperity has weighed, in making dormant for a time their natural qualities of enterprise and chivalry. The time has arrived when for these, and such as these, the brave women of America must make *their* sacrifices in turn, and put the "spur in the dish."

Women are as capable of heroic deeds as men—some deem them more so. History attests in many a glowing tale the devotion and self-sacrifice of which they have been heroes. Many such have been instigated solely by the pure influence of a lofty patriotism. In this they have not lagged behind their sterner rivals. If there were a Brutus now, who could doom his first-born to the ax for the good of Rome, there would be another mother of Pausanias ready to bring the first stone to wall up her traitorous son in the Temple of Minerva. If such instances of greatness and nobility of soul are rarer now than of old, it is that the comparative quiet of modern civilization has presented little field for their exhibition, and not that natures do not exist which would be capable of them. We have fallen on times which afford the opportunity for at least approximate illustrations of heroism.

We little like to part from those we love. It is harder when we know they go to certain toil and privation, probable illness and disfigurement, possible maiming or violent and savage death. But would it not be more bitter still to awaken after this sad strife, and to feel that we had no longer a country, and that united and magnanimous sacrifices on our parts might have saved it? On the women of the land, the matrons and maidens, the wives and sisters, now comes their portion of self-abnegation and sacrifice—their share of "the burden and heat of the day." Will they shrink from accepting it? We trust and believe not. We cannot think such an appeal can be made to the women of America in vain.

Boiler Explosions, Government Ships and Remedies.

Fires, collisions, shipwreck, and all the results of bad engineering, come round in turn. If common disasters did not pale before war, this would be known as the boiler-explosion term. Seeing that the Government has nearly three hundred steam vessels of its own; that the most momentous issues may hang on the safety of either of them, and that it can at little cost do what individuals will not—ascertain the cause and cure of a terrible and frequent disaster—boiler explosions—the attention of some board or bureau should be at once directed to this inquiry. At length the information is at hand by which the proper direction of inquiry and definite results may be ascertained; and any further delay in settling this question is inexcusable. Recent discoveries, and the narrowing down of the list of possible causes, by actual trial have placed the great fact almost within reach. Some of the highest authorities are already satisfied. In the first place, the lately received theories of explosions appear to be exploded themselves. That electricity or any gas that can be generated in a boiler cannot account for its explosion, is settled by repeated experiment. A popular theory is "low water." It would be just as explicit to say "water." Low water is not an exploding power—it is only a circumstance. When the heating surfaces are allowed to get red hot, other phenomena, may indeed occur. The steam in the steam-room may be superheated. But it appears to be a mathematical fact that there is not sufficient heat in this steam, when heated nearly to redness, to vaporize enough water to cause an exploding pressure. Or, water may be suddenly vaporized upon a red-hot metallic surface. But it is an experimental fact that there is not heat enough in all the metal thus overheated to make the steam pressure required for an explosion. Again, it is urged that explosions are only exaggerated ruptures, and that all boiler bursting is attributable to want of strength to carry ordinary pressures, with their normal variations. But the results of the two phenomena are totally different. A rupture is always in the weakest part, and just large enough to relieve overpressure. An explosion shatters everything—strong and weak alike.

Just after the *Great Eastern's* funnel-casing exploded, a party of engineers in London were attempting, with little success, to reconcile any old theory with the phenomena here exhibited, when a new theory was proposed, which, after running the gauntlet of professional criticism, assumed such importance that Mr. Zerah Colburn, an American, and the probable author of the theory, wrote a book about it, and Mr. D. K. Clark explained it in the *Encyclopædia Britannica.* Quite recently, while experimenting for a very different purpose, Mr. Edwin Stevens, of Hoboken, developed the great fact upon which its probability depends. Water cannot exist as water, under the atmospheric pressure, at a higher temperature than 212°. Now, the temperature of the water in a boiler under steam pressure of 100 lbs. is 330°. If, then, the steam, pressing on this water, can instantly escape, as through a rupture caused by mere weakness of the metal or by overpressure, a great part of this water at 330° will instantly flash into steam, carrying the rest with it at about the velocity of a cannon ball. So far we know. The theory is, that this flying body of inelastic water-particles operates like so many projectiles—like a broadside of grape—tearing into pieces everything within reach. Thus explosions start in simple ruptures, and ruptures always result from carelessness. There is no mystery about the latter fact.

But is it reasonable to attribute such terrific power to flying water-drops—to mere rain? Mr. Stevens was experimenting on the resistance of water to projectiles. He filled a 46-inch horizontal cylinder-boiler two-thirds full of water, and fired an 18-pound round shot with three pounds of powder into the end of it, through the head and into the water ten inches below the water-level. The result was that the boiler burst in several places below the water-line that were weakened by corrosion; but the greatest pressure had operated *over* the line of fire, and a foot above the water-level. The flying mass of water thrown upward by the ball had sheared off eleven ¾-inch rivets and opened the seam.

Even this hasty review of the present state of the science will render it evident that a few careful experiments would settle this great question. It is, of course, possible that one of the old theories may be correct. If superheated steam is an indirect cause of explosions, the remedy is so certain that carelessness cannot prevent its operation. But if malconstruction or deterioration of boilers is the beginning of explosions—and there is little room for doubt of it—then a simple law, that can hardly be evaded, would deliver us forever from this terrific source of slaughter and loss. Let every steam-boiler be examined and tested once or twice a year by competent engineers; and let every boiler be *confiscated*, in case the certificate of such test cannot at any time be produced.

Union Sentiment at the South.—It is frequently said, of late, that Union sentiment is now wholly dead at the South; and for all *practical* purposes, it is perhaps just as well to assume that it is so. We should, however, be very sorry to believe that the old faith does not still largely exist, diffused, as latent heat, throughout the Southern population. The Memphis correspondent of the Louisville *Journal*, whose facilities for getting at the true state of the case are unusually great, writes in the following confident and inspiring tone:

> "With scarcely an exception, correspondents of Northern journals, writing home from newly-occupied Southern territory, declare that they can discover no Union sentiment. A greater mistake could not well be made. Since January I have traveled on business from New-Orleans to Richmond, and everywhere I have found that Union sentiment for which your correspondents have 'searched in vain.' It grows luxuriantly throughout the South, and all the secession weeds and edicts have not been able to choke it out. They have kept it suppressed and hidden; more they were powerless to do."

The Union Cause in Canada.

It is not surprising that we should see in the public sentiment of the Canadian Provinces traces of that same hostility toward this country which crops out so manifestly now and then in England. There are so many men there who are but temporary residents, looking forward to a speedy return to England whence they came—so many men who are dependent upon the Home Government for place and power—so many whose habit of mind has always been to look to England as the source of power and excellence, and to English judgment as the sole arbiter upon all questions, that no other state of things could have been expected. Moreover, from its nearness to our soil, and the ease of communication with us, Canada has become the abiding place of shoals of Secessionists. Southerners who could not get through our lines, or preferred not to encounter the privations of a life in rebeldom, and Northern traitors, who have found their own region too hot to hold them, have all gathered upon our Northern border; and there they stay, watching every movement at the North, and doing all in their power to work us ill, to foment jealousies of us among the people, and to increase that hostility which the influences which come across the water had already set on foot. And hence it is no wonder that even among a people so near us as the Canadians, and who have so good opportunities for knowing the rights of the controversy in which we are engaged, and for judging of the results of our success or our defeat, there are to be found most erroneous views, most hostile judgments and most malignant falsehoods. Secession bears no different fruit there from what it bears elsewhere, and its sympathizers are no different there from what they are elsewhere. If our readers wish to see how malignantly, with what utter disregard of truth, with what utter lack of logic, and what intense twisting and wrenching of facts, a sympathizer with secession can write, they need not go so far away as to search the columns of the London *Herald*. Let them read any leader in the Montreal *Advertiser* on our affairs, and they will find what they want to perfection. We have rarely seen more lies in the same number of lines than we have found in its editorial columns.

Of course, this state of things is not universal. American influences are powerful there, and they produce decided effect upon public sentiment, and nowhere have we warmer friends and more intelligent critics of the contest which we are carrying on than in Canada.

That England should desire to see the South successful in order to divide the Union, is no marvel. We are her rival in so many fields, that it would gratify her and make her feel herself more secure in her seat of power, perhaps, if we were weakened by division. But with Canada, who shares the same views of her self-interest, the case is entirely different. She has no manufactures with which she desires to supply our markets. She has sent us hitherto the raw material for our looms and saws, and supplies for our great cities. And what has been the effect upon her of the present war? It has been felt almost as much there as among ourselves. The constant demand which took from the farmers all along the border, whatever they produced, has almost wholly ceased. The chief markets of Canada are nearly closed to her—and such will be the case again whenever war shall occupy the States. Such a cessation of demand Canada must prepare to expect at any moment, for no one who has given the matter any consideration, can fail to see that the only means of avoiding incessant war in the future between the Northern and Southern States, is the suppression of the rebellion. With peace thus reëstablished among us, the old relations between us and Canada will again spring up, and trade will bind us and the Provinces more closely than before.

But even if there is no immediate renewal of the present strife, if its result should be the division of the country, yet the effect of such a result upon Canada, cannot but be disastrous. Such a result insures to us the maintenance of an immense standing army and a yet more powerful and expensive navy. It insures to us continued activity in warlike invention and continued practice in the arts of war. It involves immense chains of fortifications and military canals and railroads. It involves an entire and permanent change in the feelings of our people, and that same feverish tendency which arises in England out of the nearness and power of France. And does Canada think that such a state of things can exist here without its being felt across the lines? Such influences are contagious. A man who goes armed is more likely to be quarrelsome. He may have armed against one neighbor alone, but if he is armed at all, all his neighbors are in more danger than before. And all history shows us that what is true of an individual is equally true of a nation. All the nations of Europe are compelled to be at much greater expense in military affairs because France and England are always armed against each other. We are on another Continent, but if we introduce here the same state of things which prevails there, the same results will inevitably follow. Warlike influences among us will inevitably spread northward; and if we should be by any chance divided in two, Canadians must prepare themselves to enter upon the same career of immense military establishments and heavy taxation. They may expect that England will bear the expense of it. They will be mistaken. The way in which the failure to pass the Canadian Military bill was received in England, shows what England will surely expect.

One would think that England's experience with a neighbor afflicted with a warlike spirit would have shown to every Canadian that the prospects of disturbance and trouble ahead for them increase with every reverse to the National arms, and that the Secessionists among them, who rejoice over every success of the rebels, are rejoicing in burdens to be borne by the people who have given them shelter.

The Silver Lining.—While public enthusiasm is at low ebb, it is difficult for us to understand our *true* position. It cannot for a moment be denied that we have been out-generaled, and met with reverse in military affairs during the past few months. A cloud has risen and shed its dark shadows over our present (not future) prospects. Doubt is depicted in the countenances of those formerly the most sanguine. The army which was so long "all quiet on the Potomac," is now, as circumstances will admit, all quiet on the James. Progress is at a standstill, and the only effort made is to "hold our own," or to guard against the spring for which the enemy have recoiled.

We do not for a moment doubt the ability of our army to hold at bay the legions of Jeff. Davis. The object of the call for extra troops is to push forward more vigorously the war, and at once to crush out each vestige of the rebellion.

When we come to penetrate beneath the surface of the general "aspect of affairs," we have greater reason to hope than doubt. Our army before Richmond has been matched with the strongest force that rebeldom can muster at any one point; in short, *we know the strength of the South, and can prepare to meet it.* *Our* resources are as yet but half developed; we have not even put ourselves to slight inconveniences. Business operations are unstayed, money is plenty, and we have as yet made no *sacrifices*, comparatively. The absence of the men, even, that compose our large army, is not missed beyond the immediate circle of friends. The treasury is in a good condition; and "public stocks" are worth a premium instead of being below par, as they were at the time Buchanan's term of office expired. There is a force behind, which once aroused, will be sufficient to utterly conquer the South. As a nation, we have been asleep; but it is the sleep that forestalls vigor for the giant task before us.

No plow has been left in the furrow; no grain unreaped for the want of a laborer; no anvil silent for the want of an arm to wield the hammer. All move on as in the days of peace. Not so with the South. Every available means is brought into requisition; all is concentrated in the present struggle. The moment we have a sufficient force in the field to take Richmond and overthrow the rebel Capital, we have the upper hand of the rebels, and have only to press it heavily upon our disheartened foes—aye, "press them to the wall." Again, the putting of negro labor to our use in digging "intrenchments," &c., will add new heart and muscle to our overtaxed soldiers, and it will at the same time be the means of detracting from the strength of our enemy; affording a double source of profit to us, which makes it essentially politic. What is wanted, is a waking up to our true condition. The people of the North are not lacking in patriotism or means, neither are they going to be backward in individual efforts when they are made perfectly to understand that much devolves upon them severally. They have not yet comprehended that fact in full, believing that there were enough to enlist who are anxious to do so, and had nothing else to do; but when they learn that *they* are called to the rescue, that there is a principle at the bottom of this thing, they will unitedly put their shoulders to the wheel. It is a gross and clumsy piece of machinery, this of war-making, and it takes long to start it, but its momentum, when once it shall be started, will prove to be irresistible.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

Washington, Friday, Aug. 1.

ABSENT OFFICERS AND PRIVATES.

Simeon Draper, Esq., of New-York, has been appointed a Special Commissioner, by the War Department, to superintend the execution of the order of the 31st of July, respecting the absent officers and privates. Communications on the subject of said order, may be addressed to him at the War Department, Washington.

AFFAIRS IN KENTUCKY.

The condition of affairs in Kentucky is receiving the close attention of Government. Magoffin's recent proclamation convening the Legislature is regarded as treasonable in purpose. The loyal men of Kentucky will be aided to crush any conspiracy, however formidable.

NO ARMY NEWS.

Nothing of interest has transpired in Washington to-day in army matters.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD OF MISSOURI.

The President and War Department are in conference with representatives of the Pacific Railroad of Missouri, in regard to completing the southwest branch from Rolla to Lebanon, a distance of fifty-six miles. It is urged as a military necessity, as it would put Southwest Missouri, Arkansas and the Indian nations in speedy striking distance of St. Louis.

THE ACTIVE LIST OF REAR-ADMIRALS.

The name of Goldsborough was erroneously printed in some of the newspapers as the head of the active list of Rear Admirals. They rank as follows: Farragut, Goldsborough, Dupont and Foote.

APPOINTED ASSOCIATE JUDGE ADVOCATE.

The Hon. L. C. Turner, of New-York, has been appointed as Associate Judge Advocate for the Army around Washington. He is charged with the investigation and determination of all cases of State prisoners and of military arrests in the District of Columbia and the adjacent Counties of Virginia, and of all other cases wherein the action of a Judge Advocate may be required.

APPOINTMENTS UNDER THE TAX BILL.

David Witter has been appointed Assessor, and George W. Brown Collector, for Colorado; and Jesse C. Little Assessor, and Robert T. Barton Collector, for Utah Territory, under the Internal Tax bill.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Commissioner of Indian Affairs Dole is absent from Washington, initiating a treaty with the Indians of Northern Minnesota, located on the Red River of the North, and up to the British Provinces.

COL. BOWIE HONORABLY DISCHARGED.

Hon. Thomas F. Bowie, ex-member of Congress, recently arrested at his house in Maryland, and brought to Washington on suspicion of encouraging soldiers to desert, has been honorably discharged from custody.

CAPT. PORTER.

Capt. Porter, of the mortar flotilla, has left Washington for a brief visit North to recruit his health, previous to resuming his command.

YALE COLLEGE COMMENCEMENT.

Phi Beta Kappa Society—The Commencement Exercises—Degrees Conferred, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

NEW-HAVEN, Wednesday, July 30—P. M.

At the meeting of the Phi Beta Kappa Society this morning, Dr. FRANCIS LIEBER, Professor in Columbia College, New-York, was elected Orator for the year ensuing, and Rev. A. L. STONE, of Boston, was elected Poet. Rev. Dr. MILTON BADGER, of New-York, was elected President for the year. In the evening, CHAS. TRACY, Esq., delivered an oration on "The True and the False," and Rev. C. D. HELMER, of Milwaukee, an admirable patriotic poem.

THE NEW COLLEGE TREASURER.

The Corporation of the College have appointed as Treasurer, HENRY C. KINGSLEY, Esq., a graduate of the College in 1834, and a son of the late Professor JAMES L. KINGSLEY. Mr. KINGSLEY was for some years a lawyer in Cleveland, Ohio, but since the death of his father, he has resided in New-Haven.

No one was elected in place of Mr. LARNED, the late Professor of Rhetoric.

SHEFFIELD SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL.

The earnest and persistent labors of Prof. SILLIMAN, Jr., and the lamented NORTON, to establish a scientific department in connection with Yale College, having been seconded by the liberality of a wealthy citizen of New-Haven, the object is now fully realized.

The department has already sent forth many young men who have distinguished themselves as chemists and geologists on our Government surveys, and as Professors in various Colleges throughout the country. It was under the auspices of this school that the course of lectures on Agriculture and Horticulture was given which excited so much interest throughout the country in the Spring of 1860.

The scope of the Institution has recently been enlarged, and besides special courses on science for professional chemists, geologists and engineers, a combined scientific and literary course is now given, which is likely, when understood, to attract large numbers of students. Many young men, highly gifted in other directions, have an especial dislike to the study of the ancient languages. Many are repelled from them by the feeling that they have no practical bearing on their future pursuits. This feeling whether right or wrong, is very prevalent. The course of study here mentioned is especially adapted to such cases. In it, modern languages are made to take the place of the ancient. This department, with its present liberal foundation, must meet with high success. It is in accordance with the energetic and practical spirit of the age.

The following was the order of exercises at the Commencement to-day:

Forenoon.

1. Music—Overture, ("Stradella")—FLOTOW.
2. Prayer.
3. Salutatory Oration in Latin, by JOHN WESLEY ALLING, Orange.
4. Oration—"The Virginia Convention of 1788," by IRA RUSH ALEXANDER, Lewistown, Penn.
5. Oration—"Suae quisque fortunae faber," by THOS. GARDINER THURSTON, Kailua, Hawaiian Islands.
6. Music—Aria, ("Robert le Diable")—MEYERBEER.
7. Oration—"The Strength and Weakness of the Hypocrite," by JAMES HENRY CROSBY, Bangor, Maine.
8. Dissertation—"War in its Beneficent Effects," by MELVILLE COX DAY, Biddeford, Maine.
9. Oration—"Mohammed," by CHARLES EUSTIS HUBBARD, Boston, Mass.
10. Oration—"American Statesmanship," by FRANKLIN MCVEAGH, Westchester, Penn.
11. Music—"Lebenspulse"—STRAUSS.
12. Dissertation—"The Basis of Reform in the Present Century," by WILLIAM LAMPSON, Le Roy, New-York.
13. Dissertation—"Petrarch," by WILLIAM RUSSELL KIMBERLY, West Troy, N. Y.
14. Oration—"National Debt," by ALBERT FRANCIS JUDD, Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.
15. Music—"Capt. Bensel's Quickstep"—BERGE.
16. Dissertation—"Tennyson's In Memoriam," by CHARLES WOOLSEY COIT, Norwich.
17. Dissertation—"Self-Development," by WALTER LOWRIE MCCLINTOCK, Pittsburgh, Penn.
18. Oration—"Percival," by GEORGE MILLER BEARD, Andover, Mass.
19. Music—"Magic Flute"—MOZART.
20. Dissertation—"Public Opinion," by HARRISON MALTSBERGER, Reading, Penn.
21. Oration—"The Tree of Knowledge," by THOS. BURGIS KIRBY, New-Haven.
22. Philosophical Oration—"The Office of Art," by CORNELIUS LADD KITCHEL, Detroit, Mich.
23. Music—Overture—NOLL.

Afternoon.

1. Music—Overture, ("William Tell")—ROSSINI.
2. Dissertation—"Havelock," by CHARLES WRIGHT ELY, Madison.
3. Dissertation—"Genius and Purpose," by CHAS. BURT SUMNER, Southbridge, Mass.
4. Dissertation—"William Pinckney," by JAMES ALFRED DUNBAR, Carlisle, Penn.
5. Music—"Osmanen"—LANNER.
6. Oration—"The Spirit and Influence of American Liberty," by FREDERIC AUGUSTUS WARD, Farmington.
7. Dissertation—"Mirabeau," by HIRAM HOLLISTER KIMPTON, Ticonderoga, N. Y.
8. Oration—"The Mission of Calamity to the State," by RICHARD MORSE, New-York City.
9. Music—"Tannhäuser"—WAGNER.
10. Oration—"The Pursuit of Ideal Excellence," by FREDERIC ADAMS, Orange, N. J.
11. Dissertation—"The True Basis of Government," by HORACE DUTTON, Auburndale, Mass.
12. Oration—"The Tendency of Science to Skepticism," by HENRY HAMLIN STEBBINS, Brooklyn, N. Y.
13. Music—National Airs.
14. Dissertation—"Universities under Government Patronage," by WILLIAM PLATT KETCHAM, New-York City.
15. Oration—"RICHARD BENTLEY," by ROGER SHERMAN TRACY, Windsor, Vt.
16. Oration—"The Avenging Forces of History," by EDWARD BENTON COE, New-York City.
17. Music—Chimes—STOEPEL.
18. Philosophical Oration—"Armed Constitutionalism," by DANIEL HENRY CHAMBERLAIN, Worcester, Mass.
19. Oration—"The Influence of a Nation's Past on its Present," with the Valedictory Address, by JOHN PHELPS TAYLOR, Andover, Mass.
20. Music—Overture, ("Martha")—FLOTOW.
21. Degrees Conferred.
22. Prayer, by the President.

DEGREES CONFERRED.

A. B.

Frederick Adams, Ira Rush Alexander, John Wesley Alling, William Dexter Anderson, Henry Samuel Barnum, Xyris Turner Bates, Heber Hamilton Beadle, George Miller Beard, James Pierrepont Blake, Samuel Robinson Blatchley, Jacob Smith Bockee, Francke H. Bosworth, Isaac Bowe, Charles Frederick Bradley, James Franklin Brown, James Plummer Brown, Buel Clinton Carter, Arnold Welles Catlin, Daniel Henry Chamberlain, Robert Ferguson Chapman, James Bulloch Chase, Edward Benton Coe, Charles Woolsey Coit, James Henry Crosby, Melville Cox Day, Heman Packard De Forest, James Alfred Dunbar, Horace Dutton, Sherburne Blake Eaton, Charles Wright Ely, James Foley, Harrison Belknap Freeman, William Wilson Gandy, Arthur Goodenough, Henry Haven Gorton, Richard Henry Green, Henry Josiah Griswold, Eben Thomas Hale, Elliot Chapin Hall, Henry Holt, William Watson House, Charles Eustis Hubbard, John Wesley Johnson, William Woolsey Johnson, Henry Phelps Johnston, Albert Francis Judd, Charles Nichols Judson, William Platt Ketcham, William Russell Kimberly, Hiram Hollister Kimpton, Thomas Burgis Kirby, Cornelius Ladd Kitchel, Frederic Irving Knight, William Lampson, Charles Henry Lewis, Elisha Stiles Lyman, Walter Lowrie McClintock, William Rutledge McCord, Franklin McVeagh, Harrison Maltsberger, William Lewis Matson, Israel Minor, Richard Morse, Marlon Francis Mulkey, Thomas Dungan Murphy, William Henry Harrison Murray, Thomas Webb Osborn, Merrit Cicero Page, Joseph Fitz Randolph, George Coit Ripley, John Smith Robert, Charles Nelson Ross, Charles Henry Rowe, William Wallace Seely, William Clits Sexton, Albert Benjamin Shearer, Andrew Freeman Shiverick, Richard Skinner, Henry Hamlin Stebbins, Francis Norton Sterling, Edward Collins Stone, Charles Burt Sumner, John Phelps Taylor, Henry Wolcott Thayer, Matthew Hueston Thoms, Thomas Gardner Thurston, Roger Sherman Tracy, Levi Penfield Treadwell, Oliver Ferdinand Treadwell, John Vrooman, Frederic Augustus Ward, Robert Kelley Weeks, Pierce Noble Welch, Buchanan Winthrop, George Lee Woodhull, Robert Galbraith Woods. Total, 96.

A. M.

Joseph H. Andrews, Felix Ansart, Henry M. Boies, William A. Bushee, (1856,) Benjamin S. Catlin, Hasket D. Catlin, William B. Darrach, Gilbert O. Fay, Geo. W. Fisher, Russell W. Gridley, Joseph F. Griggs, (1846,) Henry R. Hinckley, John C. Holley, Augustus Turner Jones, George W. Jones, John C. Middleton, Charles F. Robertson, Theodore Runyon, (1842,) Thomas G. Valpey, Edward A. Walker, Thomas B. Wells, Roger S. White, Nathan Willey. Total, 23.

L.L. B.

William Downes, Henry Rogers, Charles Peter Whittemore, George Austin Fay, Theodore Woolsey Twining, Samuel Taylor Birdsall, William Frederic Croswell, Roger Sherman White. Total, 8.

P. B.

Charles Henry Bunce, Daniel Smith Mead, Hubert Cowles Ward, John Griffan, Clarence Rivers King, Samuel Parsons. Total, 6.

P. D.

John Hunter Worrall.

The only honorary degree conferred was that of LL. D., which was bestowed on the three below-mentioned persons, viz.: HAWLEY OLMSTEAD, of New-Haven, many years Rector of the Hopkins Grammar School; Rev. BARNAS SEARS, D. D., President of Brown University; and Count AGENOR DE GASPARIN, the distinguished French exponent of the "Uprising of a Great People."

A Word for the Poor Soldiers in the Field—Picket Tents for the Army.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Having seen a picket tent in progress of manufacture at the establishment of a City contractor, last week, I noticed that the fabric was brown cotton twilled cloth, which, if properly made up, might answer the purpose intended. But, upon examining the workmanship, it appeared that some two or three dozen button-holes are worked upon a single thickness of the cloth, and the buttons put on in the same manner. Anyone can understand that a flimsy, frail thing, so made up, would be more fitted for a shroud than for a weather protection to the brave fellows in the field doing battle for the country.

Now, I do not know or care whose contrivance these tents are, but as an old soldier, and a judge of such material, I hold that the button-holes should, at least, be made on two thicknesses of the cloth, by a facing, and the buttons fastened on in the same manner. The manufacturer is, doubtless, well paid for his labor in getting these things up, and can afford to bestow labor enough upon them to make them answer in some degree the purposes for which they were intended. If not, the cotton, which is the substratum of the fabric, might better be growing on some rebel plantation yet.

AN EX-EXAMINER OF ARMY CLOTHING.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Aug. 1, 1862.

Absentees from the Funeral of Martin Van Buren.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Of all the sketches of the life and character of this illustrious man, yours was by far the most discriminating, complete and interesting. It is truly gratifying to his friends to witness the sentiment of admiration and respect with which the true and attractive points of his character have come to be viewed everywhere, and by all parties in this country. Among the prominent persons who attended the funeral obsequies on Monday at Lindenwald, I did not observe the two survivors of those you name as the well-known ancient Albany Regency—Mr. AZARIAH C. FLAGG and Mr. EDWIN CROSWELL. I could wish it had been otherwise, though no one acquainted with those gentlemen will ascribe their absence to any other than an unavoidable cause. I hope you will not think this a subject of too much delicacy to mention.

H. B.

[Communicated.]

Dr. R. Hunter on the Symptoms of Consumption.

[*Continued.*]

ON SPITTING OF BLOOD AND HEMORRHAGE FROM THE LUNGS.

LETTER NO. X.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Of all the symptoms which indicate the approach of consumption, there is none of such fearful significance as the occurrence of "*streaks of blood*" in the mucus expectorated. If this symptom does *not* tell us that *tubercles* are now actually deposited, it *does* tell us that the lungs are *obstructed* and *congested*, and in a very precarious condition. The quantity of blood brought up from the lungs, may vary from a few streaks to one or more pints of pure blood, but the *quantity* does not increase the danger to the patient. The danger lies in the *tubercles* which this symptom tells us are *now*, or about to be, deposited in the delicate air tubes and cells of the lungs, and a few streaks of blood in the sputa are as strong a proof of this as a pint would be. It is very rare indeed that life is shortened by reason of the loss of blood from the lungs. The alarm which patients feel at the first sight of blood is natural enough, for they cannot know, what is the fact, that *those who spit blood from time to time live longer and have a better chance of cure than those who do not lose a drop*.

Spitting of blood is *sometimes* the first symptom of consumption apparent to the patient. More commonly it does not occur until the disease is fully established. Many consumptives never spit blood at all. Baron LOUIS found it in *fifty-seven* cases out of *eighty-seven*, ANDRAL in *five* cases out of every *six*, and Dr. WALSHE, of the London Consumption Hospital, in *eighty-one* cases out of every *hundred*, so that we may set it down as a rule that the loss of more or less blood from the lungs occurs, during some period of the disease, in about *four* cases out of every *five*.

What is the cause of spitting of blood? It is caused by whatever *obstructs* the free passage of the blood through the pulmonary capillaries. Every pulsation of the heart pumps into the lungs, to be distributed over the air cells, a certain quantity of blood. As the heart never ceases its action, and could not without stopping the whole machinery of life, it will be understood that a steady stream of blood is flowing *from* the heart *to* the lungs. Now, if the lungs are healthy, this blood becomes *purified* and *vitalized* by exhaling its *carbon* into the air-cells and absorbing *oxygen* from the air we breathe, and is then returned again to the heart from whence it goes to nourish and sustain the system. But let us suppose the lungs *obstructed* by the presence of *tubercles*, or by what is quite as prejudicial, viz., *sticky tenacious mucus* in the air tubes. In the first case, the vessels through which the blood must pass are obstructed, and in the second, the tubes through which the air passes. The consequence is that the impure blood flows with difficulty, and often stagnates in the delicate vessels of the obstructed part. We physicians say the lung is "*congested*," by which we mean that the vessels are full almost to bursting, like the vessels of the eye when it is "*bloodshot*." This condition continues for a longer or shorter period, and then the vessels relax and allow the blood to ooze through their coats as fluids do through a *filter*, and the patient coughs it up. If the congestion was considerable, the quantity of blood will be greater; but no matter how much or how little, it indicates that the lungs are in an unhealthy condition—in a word, that they are *obstructed*. It is the business and the duty of the physician to discover the *nature* of the obstruction by a careful examination of the chest, and then to prescribe proper means for its removal.

It is a common belief that the blood comes from the *breaking of a blood-vessel*, and this idea is entertained by many physicians. This is no more true than it would be to say that *bleeding from the nose* comes from the breaking of a blood-vessel. The blood *merely oozes through the coats of the relaxed vessels*—in medical phrase we say it is *exhaled*. Should a vessel of any size actually break, and such cases have occurred, though extremely rare, the patient necessarily bleeds to death, because neither medicine nor surgery affords us any means by which we can apply either a *styptic*, *tortion*, or the *ligature*. But as this misfortune has never occurred to me in the treatment of many thousands of cases of consumptive disease, its danger is not worth considering.

From what I have said it will be understood that *spitting of blood* is an alarming symptom, as showing the progress of a treacherous and most fatal disease within the lungs. Either *tubercles* are already deposited when it occurs, or from this time the deposition will commence. The stopping of the blood gives no assurance of safety, for it seldom continues more than a few days, nor does its recurrence indicate any increased danger to the patient. Its cause lies deeply within the chest, and no remedy which does not go to the root of the evil, and remove the obstructions within the lungs, is of the least value.

Physicians too often cheer their patients by the assurance that the blood "*only comes from the throat.*" Let me warn the invalid against being deceived. The throat seldom bleeds—never unless it be struck by some hard substance and wounded! If blood is coughed up, however small the quantity, it comes from the lungs, and delay is death. Fortunately, it generally occurs before the disease is far advanced, and if proper treatment be employed, no danger need be apprehended. The great error committed by physicians is in treating the symptom itself, while the cause which produces it is left in undisturbed possession of the lungs.

It will be asked if hemorrhage never occurs where the lungs are not diseased? Yes, there are *there* causes which may produce it: *First*, injury to the lungs, as from a violent blow; *Second*, Organic disease of the heart; and, *third*, in females, it may occur every four weeks, instead of the usual periodic excretion. But if a person spits blood in whom none of these causes exist, set it down as a sure sign that the lungs are unsound. Bear in mind, too, that palpitation of the heart and monthly irregularity are far oftener the *effect* than the *cause* of spitting blood. Patients will understand the fearful import of this symptom, when I tell them that Baron LOUIS, an eminent French authority on Consumption, *did not meet with a single instance, out of twelve hundred cases, in which the loss of blood was not preceded or followed by the development of tubercles.*

With this I close my observations on the *Symptoms of Consumption*, and shall, in my next letter, describe the varieties of this disease.

Your obedient servant,

ROBERT HUNTER, M. D.,

Physician for Pulmonary Diseases, 832 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1862.

OFFICE OF THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, No. 94 Broadway, NEW-YORK, July 30, 1862.

All policy holders in the above Company who may volunteer in response to the call of the President of the United States for 300,000 men, or who may be drafted into the service, (should that mode of obtaining recruits be resorted to,) are hereby informed that WAR PERMITS will be issued to them on the same terms as to those who entered the service in 1861.

Full particulars and explanations can be obtained on application at the principal office, as above, or from any of the Company's recognized Agents.

FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President.

ISAAC ABBATT, Secretary.

Grover & Baker's CELEBRATED NOISELESS SEWING-MACHINES, Acknowledged to be superior to all others. No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

MARRIED.

DORSEY—TUEL.—In this City, on Tuesday, July 29, at the Church of St. Francis Xavier, 16th-st., by Rev. H. de Lavigne, S. J., PAUL E. DORSEY, of Maryland, to ELIZABETH JOSEPHINE TUEL, formerly of Washington, D. C.

☞ Washington and New-Orleans papers please copy.

ROBINSON—KNOX.—In this City, on Tuesday, July 29, at the Bedford-st. Methodist Episcopal Church, by Revs. James L. Shouck and James B. Haganey, HANNIBAL ROBINSON to MARY A. KNOX, only daughter of Charles Knox, Esq., all of this City.

VAN DERVEER—MCCARRELL.—In Newburgh, on Tuesday, July 22, by Rev. Dr. McCarrell, assisted by Rev. Dr. Van Derveer, CYRUS G. VAN DERVEER, of Davenport, Iowa, to Miss SARAH MCCARRELL, daughter of the officiating clergyman.

DIED.

BISHOP.—In camp near Harrison's Landing, Va., on Sunday, July 20, Sergeant JOHN S. BISHOP, Company B, Second Regiment New-York State Militia, son of Edward and Harriet Bishop, of Morrisania, aged 20 years, 5 months and 13 days.

Notice of funeral given hereafter.

☞ Huntington, L. I., papers please copy.

COOPER.—At Hastings-on-the-Hudson, on Thursday, July 31, after a lingering illness, ELIZABETH C. COOPER, wife of William S. Cooper, aged 77 years.

Funeral this day, (Saturday,) Aug. 2, at 11 o'clock A. M., at No. 236 West 20th-st. The friends of the deceased are invited to be present.

COLLINS.—On Friday, Aug. 1, Mrs. MARY ANN, wife of the late Lawrence Collins, aged 58 years and 6 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the 30th-st. Methodist Episcopal Church, on Sunday, at 3 o'clock P. M.

HINTON.—Suddenly, on Tuesday, July 29, HARRY H., son of G. Howard and Mary W. Hinton, aged 4 years, 11 months and 7 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from No. 141 West 45th-st., corner of 7th-av., this (Saturday) morning, at 11 o'clock, without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

HALSEY.—In Baltimore, on Thursday, July 31, of typhoid fever, CHARLES E. HALSEY, M. D., Assistant Surgeon of Fortieth Regiment, N. Y. S. V., aged 28 years.

His remains will be taken to Bridgehampton, Long Island, N. Y., for interment. The funeral will take place at the residence of his brother, on Sunday next, at 2 o'clock P. M. Friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend.

HINDS.—In Philadelphia, on Thursday, July 31, of typhoid fever, Lieut. JOHN M. HINDS, of the Second Regiment, New-York State Militia.

The remains will be taken to Binghamton, N. Y., for interment. His friends are requested to call at No. 35 Willow-place, Brooklyn, this morning, Aug. 2.

MCMANUS.—In this City, on Friday, Aug. 1, MARGARET A., daughter of the late Andrew McManus.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her brothers, William, Edward, Andrew and Peter, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 41 Suffolk-st.

POWELL.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, July 30, ARTHUR G. POWELL, in the 50th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of his late father, Rev. Wm. Powell, are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his mother-in-law, No. 53 West 25th-st., on Saturday, 2d inst., at 3½ P. M.

POWELL.—In the City of Washington, D. C., on Sunday, July 27, ELLEN M., the beloved wife of Dr. James W. Powell.

Her remains were conveyed to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

REED.—In Newburgh, N. Y., on Thursday, July 31, of cholera infantum, BENJAMIN CARPENTER, infant son of Lieut. Horatio B. Reed, Fifth Regiment, U. S. Artillery.

RYER.—On Friday, Aug. 1, of typhoid fever, contracted while a prisoner in Richmond, HENRY AUGUSTUS RYER, the eldest son of Benjamin F. and Maria Ryer, a member of Company I, First Regiment, N. Y. Vol., in the 25th year of his age.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his father, No. 216 West 42d-st., on Sunday, Aug. 3, at 2½ o'clock. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

SIMONS.—On Friday morning, Aug. 1, JAMES A. SIMONS, aged 36 years and 4 months.

The relatives and friends of his family, and of his father-in-law, A. Wight, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 150 West 38th-st., on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

SHEPHERD.—After a short illness, Mr. WILLIAM SHEPHERD, in the 74th year of his age.

His funeral will take place from the house of his son-in-law, John S. Barndollar, No. 63 Johnson-st., Brooklyn, this day, (Saturday,) at 3 o'clock P. M., Aug. 2. The friends of the family are hereby invited, without further notice.

WHITEHORNE.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, July 31, Mrs. ANNE WHITEHORNE, in the 56th year of her age.

The funeral will take place this day, (Saturday,) Aug. 2, at 3 o'clock. The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 62 High-st., Brooklyn.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 361.—Aug. 1, 1862.

35, 59, 30, 12, 70, 52, 53, 33, 26, 65, 66, 71, 61.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 362.—Aug. 1, 1862.

30, 36, 38, 27, 20, 11, 13, 1, 74, 9, 22, 19.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO. Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE DELAWARE STATE LOTTERIES.

DELAWARE, EXTRA CLASS 309.—Aug. 1, 1862.

42, 69, 35, 54, 77, 12, 27, 74, 65, 2, 51, 71, 28.

DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS 292.—Aug. 1, 1862.

58, 9, 68, 24, 61, 57, 72, 3, 41, 55, 37, 47.

Circulars sent by addressing JOHN A. MORRIS & CO., Wilmington, Del.

RHEUMATISM, SCROFULA, OLD ULCERS AND ALL DISEASES OF THE BLOOD.—HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM is a most certain remedy for these diseases. You, who are suffering the most torturing pains, remember that a few doses of this powerful, yet pleasant compound, will afford certain relief. Thousands of cases have been cured, and published in the *Sun*, *Herald*, and other papers. These certificates are from well-known citizens, who can be seen and consulted at any hour. Principal depôt, No. 246 Grand-st. Seventy-five cents per bottle. Agent for Brooklyn, Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st.

DR. J. W. POLAND'S WHITE PINE COMPOUND!

Long time before the settlement of North America by Europeans, the Indians employed the bark of White Pine for the cure of SCURVY, PUTRID FEVER, and SORE THROAT, And made a wash with it for inflamed wounds and bruises. A French navigator, while trading with the Indians upon the banks of the St. Lawrence, obtained from them a knowledge of the use of the Pine. Since that period our own physicians have prescribed it in their practice to some extent, but owing to its astringency it never obtained any celebrity until 1856. In that year Dr. J. W. POLAND, then of Goffstown Centre, N. H., brought before the public his WHITE PINE COMPOUND.

The combination of other ingredients with the pine bark so modified the action of the latter, that a preparation was produced which soon gained unbounded favor among the people. For Colds, Coughs, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Spitting of Blood, and Pulmonary Affections generally, and for Kidney Complaints likewise, it is a most wonderful remedy. The large number of letters received from persons who have been cured by using this Compound, shows in what high esteem the medicine is held by them.

Its great value as a specific for Kidney Diseases was fortunately ascertained by a person who took it for a cough. The cough was entirely removed, and also a severe inflammation on the kidneys, of ten years' endurance. Hence it was A DISCOVERY!

Since that time, it has cured a great many cases of Kidney Inflammation, and even Diabetes and Hydrocele.

References can be seen upon a large circular, which all dealers have to give away.

Letters of inquiry addressed to Dr. P., at Melrose, will be promptly answered. Advice gratis.

MANUFACTURED BY DR. J. W. POLAND & CO., Melrose, Mass.

☞ FIFTY CENTS PER BOTTLE. ☜

D. S. BARNES, No. 202 Broadway, N. Y., General Agent.

A FAIR WARNING.—FOR THE PRESENT we shall continue to sell men's and boys' best 3 and 4-ply linen

COLLARS

at $1 20 per dozen, or 10 cents each, (*warranted* same as are sold everywhere at $2 50.) Also, an immense stock, new styles, very rich, Paris

NECK TIES

at *just half* the usual prices, *positively*, splendid ties, both black and fancy, at 15, 25 and 35 cents. *Richest and most expensive ties imported, at 50 cents.* DEALERS SUPPLIED at prices which no other house in New-York can *possibly* name. Ladies' and gents' *pure linen* handkerchiefs. Ladies', from $1 to $4 50; gents', $2 to $6 per dozen. Suspenders, hosiery, gloves, under-shirts and drawers; *also, the best muslin shirt in New-York, at $2.* EXTRAORDINARY OFFER—We will send $10 worth *or more* to any part of the United States, the cash to be paid to the Express Company, *if the goods suit*; *if not*, they can be returned by *same express, at our expense.* J. H. BLAKE & CO., No. 379 Broadway.

BOURBON WHISKY. TEN BARRELS BOURBON WHISKY, Seven years old. For sale by L. KELLNER, No. 91 William-st.

IMPORTANT.

All articles for soldiers at Harrison's Landing under Gen. McClellan, or in any other Union camp, should be sent, at half rates, by THE HARNDEN EXPRESS, No. 74 Broadway.

WEDDING CARDS

These Celebrated Engraved Cards sold only at J. EVERDELL'S Old Establishment, 302 Broadway, cor. Duane St., N. Y. ☞ Established 1840. ☞ For Specimen by Mail, send two stamps.

DEAFNESS,

Diseases of the Eye, Ear, and Air-Passages.

Dr. LIGHTHILL can be consulted daily from 9 A. M. until 3 P. M., at his residence, No. 34 St. Mark's-place.

The following testimonials have not been published before:

NEW-YORK, July 28, 1862.

I hereby certify that I have suffered during many years from trouble in hearing—one ear at last became entirely deaf, and the other so bad as to render conversation very difficult. I applied to Dr. Lighthill, of No. 34 St. Mark's-place, who, in a short time, and without pain, restored to me the use of my ears, so that I can now hear perfectly well.

J. BISCO, No. 158 East 23d-st.

NEW-YORK, June 29, 1862.

DR. LIGHTHILL—*Dear Sir*: I am pleased to be able to testify to the efficacy of your treatment in the case of my wife, whose hearing in one ear you succeeded in restoring, after treatment of various kinds had been applied in vain. I may furthermore state that her hearing remains good up to the present time, though it is several years since she has been under your care.

E. CLAYBURGH, No. 141 Duane-st.

CATARRH CURED.

From Rev. P. R. Russell, Lynn, Mass.

I have been much troubled with catarrh of the worst type for some twenty years. It gradually grew worse, producing cough and hoarseness, destroying the sense of smell, and breaking down my general health to such a degree as to compel me to resign my pastorate and suspend public speaking.

I made diligent use of the usual remedies, such as snuffs of divers kinds, nitrate of silver, tar-water, olive-tar, and inhalations, but without any very salutary effects. Last Summer I heard of Dr. Lighthill's successful mode of treating Catarrh, visited him, and put myself under his treatment. I began immediately to improve, and this improvement has gone on to the present time. My Catarrh has gradually melted away, my cough has disappeared, my voice has become natural, and I am once more able to preach the blessed Gospel. Let me advise all troubled with catarrhal difficulties to apply to Dr. Lighthill.

P. R. RUSSELL.

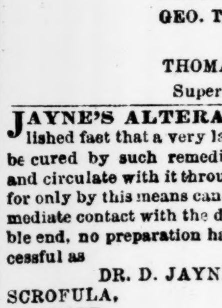
LYNN, Mass., Feb. 1, 1862.

NEW-YORK, July 29, 1862.

I thank you most sincerely for the really wonderful cure you have performed in the case of one of my children, who was affected with Catarrh of so severe a nature that its life was despaired of, notwithstanding some of our most eminent physicians had it under treatment at different times. The child is now growing vigorous and healthy, thanks to your skillful attendance.

V. ROUSSEAU,

59th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.



WIGS AND TOUPEES.

ORNAMENTAL HAIR—ALL KINDS

HAIR DYE—BEST IN USE.

HAIR DYEING—ALL COLORS.

MOLDAVIA CREAM, for preserving, beautifying and forcing the hair to grow. All these articles can be found, in greatest perfection, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated establishment, No. 16 Bond-st.

NEW-YORK, July 25, 1862.

TO GROCERS, FARMERS, GARDENERS AND MARKET MEN.—The Sanitary Commission will send a vessel in a few days to the seat of war, loaded with provisions to be distributed gratuitously to the army. They particularly request contributions of

Potatoes,	Dried and Preserved Meats
Onions,	Salted or Smoked Fish,
Canned Fruits,	Pickles,
Canned Vegetables,	Eggs,
Preserved Fruits,	Butter,
Dried Fruits,	Cheese,
Sauer Kraut,	Oatmeal,
Lemons,	Chocolate.
Oranges.	

The health of the whole army is suffering from a monotony of diet, and the men are driven from a natural craving for a healthful variety, to purchase very unwholesome food and drink at exorbitant prices.

These articles are not therefore needed as luxuries, but as essentials to health: they will be received on board the canalboat *Alice Beach*, lying at the foot of Dey-st.

HENRY W. BELLOWS, President.

WM. H. VAN BUREN, M. D.,

C. R. AGNEW, M. D.

WALCOTT GIBBS, M. D.,

FRED. LAW OLMSTED,

GEO. T. STRONG,

Executive Committee.

THOMAS H. FAILE, Jr.,

Superintendent of New-York Office.

JAYNE'S ALTERATIVE.—IT IS AN ESTABLISHED fact that a very large class of diseases can only be cured by such remedies as will enter into the blood and circulate with it through every portion of the body, for only by this means can the remedy be brought into immediate contact with the disease. To obtain this desirable end, no preparation has ever been so uniformly successful as DR. D. JAYNE'S ALTERATIVE.

SCROFULA, SKIN DISEASES,
CANCER, ERYSIPELAS,
GOITRE, RHEUMATISM,
DROPSY, EPILEPSY, &c.,
CANCEROUS TUMORS, WHITE SWELLINGS,
GOUT, LIVER COMPLAINT, DYSPEPSIA, ULCERS,
SCALD HEAD, &c., &c,

have all been effectually cured by this ALTERATIVE. It is, besides, one of the most pleasant articles that can be taken into the stomach, operating as a tonic, and removing dyspeptic and nervous affections. Sold by HEGEMAN & CO., Broadway, and by Druggists generally.

CIGAR DEPOT.

Manilla No. 2.	Havana Londres.
Manilla Cheroots No. 2.	Havana Canchas.
Principe.	Havana Regalia.
South American.	All kinds German Cigars.

Domestic, Clear Seed, Seed and Cuba, and Seed and Havana, sold in quantities to suit, cheap for cash. L. KELLNER, No. 91 William-st.

EXPRESS TO NEWBERN, N. C.

SUTLERS' AND SOLDIERS' PACKAGES.

ADAMS' EXPRESS COMPANY Will dispatch their next Express to Newbern, N. C., SATURDAY, Aug. 2. Nothing contraband taken. For further particulars as to rates of freight, &c., apply to ADAMS' EXPRESS COMPANY, No. 59 Broadway, New-York.

AT A MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE Committee of the UNION DEFENCE COMMITTEE, held on the 30th inst., the following preamble and resolution were adopted:

Whereas, Numerous individuals have expressed to members of this Committee a willingness to contribute a sufficient sum to secure the enlistment of one, two, three or ten men each, to be immediately sent forward to the seat of war; therefore,

Resolved, That this Committee publicly announce their willingness to receive subscriptions for this purpose, and that it is believed twenty-five dollars will be an adequate amount for each man.

A subscription book for this purpose will be opened at the Office of this Committee.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Great Britain and the Continent, *via* Southampton and Bremen, per steamer NEW-YORK, and for Ireland, *via* Queenstown, per steamer CITY OF WASHINGTON, will close at this office on SATURDAY, the 2d day of August, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and at the up-town stations as follows, viz: Stations A and B, 9:45 A. M.; Stations C and D, 9:20 A. M.; Station E, 9:05 A. M.; Stations F and G, 9 o'clock A. M.

ABRAM WAKEMAN, Postmaster.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

AMERICA VINDICATED, BY COUNT DE GASPARIN. JUST PUBLISHED BY C. SCRIBNER, No. 124 Grand-st., New-York, AMERICA BEFORE EUROPE. PRINCIPLES AND INTERESTS. By Count DE GASPARIN. Translated by Miss MARY L. BOOTH. 1 Vol., 12mo., $1 25.

"While the work deals with FACTS and shows a marvelous knowledge of events in any way connected with the present crisis, it is especially valuable for its discussion *of principles* applicable to our present necessities and probable exigencies.

The noblest friend that America has in all Europe is Count Gasparin. One of the first minds of France, broadly and thoroughly cultured, a statesman and a political philosopher of the De Tocqueville Democratic School, a Christian gentleman, beloved and esteemed by everybody, he has given his whole sympathy to the loyal people of the United States with an enthusiastic earnestness which proves the depth of his conviction as to the right and justice of their cause."

The following few notices, selected from many more equally favorable, sufficiently attest the value of Gasparin's work:

"The most complete and satisfactory vindication of this Government in its measures to subdue rebellion. The task has been accomplished, not only with great ability and eloquence, but with a constant recognition of the paramount claims of Christian truth and duty. Such a book will do immense good both in Europe and in America. Spread broadcast in our own country, it could not fail to obviate the objections urged by ignorance and prejudice."—*New-York Evangelist.*

"It is the greatest book which our war has called forth. Under the depression of these sad times, we have taken fresh heart in reading it. We wish it could be read by every American citizen, North and South."—*Lutheran Missionary (Philadelphia.)*

"The book neither flatters nor disparages, but counsels like a faithful friend. It is our judge speaking, not our advocate. A more just and philosophical work on the American crisis has not appeared, nor is there likely to be one so comprehensive and thoughtful. The interest of the theme is absorbing, and the language is eloquent and glowing."—*Hartford Evening Press.*

"Undoubtedly the most able and philosophic work which the present war has brought forth. It is founded on immutable principles, which rise above the incidents of the war."—*New-York Evening Post.*

"It is the vindication of an acute observer in the region of ideas, whose opinions are the result of convictions, and whose faith is based upon the broad platform of moral right."—*Worcester Palladium.*

"The work covers the whole ground involved in our present rebellion, principles, interests and facts. It is a very important and opportune sequel to this author's former work, *The Uprising of a Great People.*"—*Philadelphia Christian Instructor.*

"A work of unusual interest and of great importance. It makes mention of nearly all the events of the war, both political and military."—*New-York Examiner (Baptist.)*

"It is in all respects an extraordinary book. It would earn eminence and fame by its own intrinsic excellencies as a work of art—by its argumentative and analytical ability, its lucidness and freshness, and its multitude of other attractions in style and composition; but it has one attraction that overtops them all: its errand—this will make it fascinating in the eye of an American. * * * But the book is not merely an impassioned plea, designed for momentary effect upon jury and judge—scarcely that at all. It is an appeal to the understanding. It handles facts. It ventilates theories. It is a mass of argument and close logic."—*New-York World.*

"A book of great value. It will be widely read in Europe and America, and everywhere it will set forth important truths—truths of such a nature that, once heard, they cannot well be forgotten—but will, to a great extent, vindicate and sustain themselves. We recommend a deliberate perusal of the entire treatise to all true hearts and sound and reflective minds."—*Springfield (Mass.) Republican.*

Also, Just Ready, the Fifth Edition of the UPRISING OF A GREAT PEOPLE, By the same Author. 1 Vol., 12mo., 75 cents. Copies sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of price.

NOW READY.

Price 25 Cents.

EMBELLISHED WITH FORTY ILLUSTRATIONS, BEAUTIFULLY DRAWN AND ENGRAVED. HEROIC INCIDENTS, PERSONAL ADVENTURES AND ANECDOTES OF THE CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA. BEING A COLLECTION OF THE MOST INTERESTING AND EXCITING EVENTS OF THE PRESENT REMARKABLE CRISIS IN OUR HISTORY.

This volume, which is elegantly printed, is intended to preserve in the recollection of the nation those numerous acts of heroic daring and endurance which have already made the present unhappy war so notable in the annals of the world, and which so strikingly illustrate the American character. We need hardly say that these instances of human prowess are not confined to one section, but are impartially taken from all the sources at our command. The consequence is, that a more wonderful collection of chivalric deeds has never before been presented to the public in a single volume.

This is, par excellence, a book for Summer traveling—the incidents being told in simple language, without the slightest attempt at that great disfigurement to all history, sensational writing, and every incident bears upon its face the stamp of undoubted truth.

FRANK LESLIE, No. 19 City Hall-square, N. Y.

PUBLISHED THIS DAY.

VICTOR HUGO'S MASTERPIECE: THE HUNCHBACK OF NOTRE-DAME. (NOTRE-DAME DE PARIS.) BY VICTOR HUGO, Author of "Les Miserables," &c. Paper covers, 50 cents; Cloth, 75 cents.

VICTOR HUGO has written voluminously and well; but the present is his only great work. All the rest stand no comparison with this. The characters are so vividly painted that we almost see them move and hear them talk. Unfortunate and loving Quasimodo; the dashing and heartless Capt. Phoebus; Gringorie, the literary Bohemian; the Satanic Priest; the Gipsey Kings, great and small; the mob of Paris; Esmeralda, the beautiful dancing girl, and even the willful little goat—how they marshal themselves before us! The present translation is a vast improvement on some previous ones—all of which are happily out of print. The translator has succeeded in transferring the spirit and style of the author to the English version.

Published by DICK & FITZGERALD, No. 18 Ann-st., New-York.

Also for sale by all booksellers in this place.

Copies of the above book sent by mail to any address, free of postage, on receipt of the price.

"THE LIVING HISTORY."

PART 20 OF THE REBELLION RECORD IS NOW READY, CONTAINING PORTRAITS OF MAJOR-GENERAL HUNTER AND HENRY A. WISE.

This part contains, among other important matters, complete official reports of the affairs at Fort Henry, Florence, Alabama, Roanoke Island, (with fine map,) Fort Donelson, &c., &c., &c., With full DIARY OF EVENTS, and continuation of the copious collection of POETRY, ANECDOTES, INCIDENTS, &c., from loyal and rebel papers.

Price 50 cents. Also, Volumes 1, 2 and 3, in cloth, $3 75 each.

G. P. PUTNAM, Publisher.

Sold by all booksellers.

C. T. EVANS, General Agent.

NEW MUSIC BOOK.

Church Choirs, and all others wishing for a new first-class book of Church Music, are invited to examine THE TABERNACLE, A NEW BOOK OF HYMN TUNES, CHANTS, ANTHEMS, ETC., BY B. F. BAKER AND W. O. PERKINS. Price, $8 per dozen.

The publishers, in offering this new work, beg leave to say that it has enlisted the best efforts of its able and experienced authors, and will be found most admirably adapted to the wants of choristers and choirs in churches of every denomination.

☞ Send to the publishers for a circular, descriptive of the work. A sample copy forwarded, postpaid, for $1. TICKNOR & FIELDS, Publishers, No. 135 Washington-st., Boston, Mass.

HEADLEY'S GREAT REBELLION.

Agents' Canvassing Books will be ready Aug. 4, 1862. HURLBUT, WILLIAMS & CO., Hartford, Conn.

FACTS FOR THE FEEBLE—BY DR. F. HOLLICK, the Author and Lecturer.

Copies of this new and remarkable book will be sent *gratis*, and POST-PAID, to any address. All the new discoveries and modes of treatment fully explained, and the causes of Parental Debility and Nervous Decay plainly shown.

Address "Dr. F. HOLLICK, Box No. 3,606 Post-office, New-York City."

Dr. Hollick's office is No. 599 Broadway. Hours, 10 till 2, daily, except Sundays.

COMMON SENSE.—BY THE "AUTHOR Hero," THOMAS PAINE. In 1776 Pennsylvania paid $1,500 to circulate this most thrilling appeal. It fired the people's hearts, and patriots rushed to the "Star-Spangled Banner" in battalions. "These are the times that try men's souls." Price, by mail, 10 cents. C. BLANCHARD, Publisher, No. 30 Ann-st.

BOCCACCIO'S DECAMERON—"THE GAYest literary feast that ever regaled human taste." New and beautiful edition, with 18 steel engravings. Sent by mail, carefully sealed from impertinent curiosity, postage free, on receipt of $1, by the publisher, CALVIN BLANCHARD, No. 30 Ann-st.

FIFTH EDITION, THIS DAY, OF HEALTH AND DISEASE. $1. By Dr. W. W. HALL, (Editor of *Hall's Journal of Health.* $1 a year,) showing how health is preserved, how inadvertently lost and how it may be regained by natural remedies, in many cases without medicine or money.

THE ASTOR LIBRARY WILL BE CLOSED from Monday, Aug. 4, to Saturday, Aug. 30, inclusive.

NEW PUBLICATIONS

AUTHENTICATED BY THE OFFICIAL COPY. CITIZENS' STANDARD (DIME) EDITION. THE NEW NATIONAL TAX LAW. GET THE BEST. LARGE TYPE With Paragraph Head-lines and Index. Compare it with other editions and none other will be taken. Sent, post-paid, on receipt of ten cents. For sale by all Newsdealers. Agents wanted. BEADLE & CO., Publishers. No. 141 William-st., New-York.

THIS DAY PUBLISHED, THE COMPANY DRILL of the Infantry of the line, together with the SKIRMISHING DRILL of the Company and the Battalion, after the method of Gen. Le Louterel. BAYONET FENCING, with a supplement on the handling and service of Light Infantry, by Col. J. MONROE, commanding Twenty-second Regiment N. Y. S. M., formerly Captain U. S. A. 1 vol. 24mo. Cloth. 50 cents. D. VAN NOSTRAND, Publisher, No 192 Broadway.

MILITARY.

SPINOLA'S EMPIRE BRIGADE. HILLHOUSE LIGHT INFANTRY. Col. P. J. CLAASSEN Commanding. FIFTY DOLLARS CASH TO EACH RECRUIT joining my command. Men of New-York, your bleeding country calls upon you to rally to her succor. Now is your time to show to the world that it does not require a draft within the Union lines to crush this gigantic rebellion. Come forward, one and all, to the call of your country.

Fifty dollars cash will be paid you at once. Thus all excuse on account of family destitution is done away with. In addition, relief tickets issued at once to families.

$13 to $23 pay in advance.

$2 hand money.

Forty cents per day commutation of rations. Clothing of the best material. Forsake all! Yes! even your mothers, your sweethearts, sisters, wives, and come and meet with a soldier's reward. "Victory and glory" await you.

E. P. DOHERTY, Captain, Late Lieutenant U. S. Sharpshooters. No. 81 Nassau-st.

DANIEL C. MAYOSHAN, First Lieutenant,

J. H. GOODELL, Second Lieutenant.

NATIONAL VOLUNTEERS. AMERICANS, TO THE FRONT RANK! JARED MAXON having been duly authorized to raise a Company, it is presumed that there is a class of patriotic young men in New-York who desire to enlist in the service of their country, with the intent to render distinguished service in the field; and under officers who have a regard (in recruiting) to the selection of that class, as well as whose moral qualifications would render them agreeable companions in arms.

Such, and none others, are wanted immediately for this Company. Non-commissioned officers selected from the most efficient in the ranks. An advance, as bounty and pay of $90 will be paid to each recruit on or before being mustered into the service of the United States.

Pay and subsistence commences on enlistment.

All those desirous of enlisting are solicited to call and enroll themselves immediately, at the office, No. 566 West-st., corner of 10th-st.

Two competent gentlemen will be treated with as Lieutenants.

Capt. J. MAXON, Recruiting Officer.

A COMPANY FOR THE WAR.

The Company inaugurated at the meeting held in the basement of the 13th-st. Presbyterian Church, on Monday evening, July 28, have fixed their headquarters for the present at Jackson Hall, corner of Greenwich-av. and Horatio-st. Capt. Howland will be in attendance on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS of this week. He may be seen, during business hours, at No. 229 Broadway.

FIFTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

All persons who have applied to be appointed recruiting officers in this District are requested to call upon Col. PEISSNER, at his new headquarters, Lincoln Hall, No. 169 East Houston-st., corner of Allen-st., THIS (Saturday) MORNING, Aug. 2, 1862, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 1 o'clock P. M., otherwise no notice will be taken of their application.

CHARLES G. CORNELL, Chairman.

WM. H. VAN COTT, Secretary.

HEADQUARTERS THURLOW WEED GUARD, EMPIRE BRIGADE—No. 62 White-st., July 17, 1862.—There are a few vacancies in this regiment for officers still open. The regiment is in a good state towards early completion, and will be the first to take the field under the last call of the President. By making early application at these headquarters, a few good officers, who have men already enlisted, or who can immediately control any, can secure positions, and every facility furnished them for recruiting their command.

W. B. OLMSTEAD, Colonel.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH REGIMENT DISTRICT, GOSHEN, July 14, 1862.

I BEG TO NOTIFY MY OLD FRIENDS, shipmates and fellow-soldiers, that I am duly authorized to raise a regiment in this District, and have started fairly. Communications will reach me addressed as above, or to Newburgh, Orange County, N. Y.

A. VAN HORNE ELLIS, Colonel Ninth Regiment District.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES PRIZE COMMISSIONERS, No. 39 Chambers-st.

PUBLIC SALE OF PRIZE PROPERTY

By the United States Marshal, under the direction of the United States Prize Commissioners, on SATURDAY next, Aug. 2, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the Union Stores, near Hamilton Ferry, Brooklyn, SIMEON DRAPER, auctioneer, a portion of the cargo of the ship *Alliance*, consisting of about

1,070 barrels Spirits Turpentine.

Likewise, the cargo of the sloop *Annie*,

38 bales Cotton,

4½ bales Cotton.

The cargo of the sloop *New Eagle*,

32 bales Cotton.

The cargo of the sloop *Sarah*,

15 bales Cotton,

40 barrels Spirits Turpentine,

21 barrels Tar.

he cargo of the schooner *Agnes H. Ward*,

15 bales Cotton,

10 boxes Tobacco,

177 barrels Spirits Turpentine.

The cargo of the schooner *Gen. C. C. Pinckney*,

94 bales Cotton,

10 barrels Resin.

Also, the schooner *Agnes H. Ward*, 43 25-95 tons burden, built in Onslow County, N. C., in 1853.

Also, the schooner *Gen. C. C. Pinckney*, 38 80-95 tons burden, built at Charleston, S. C., in 1854.

EDWARD H. OWEN,

HENRY H. ELLIOTT,

United States Prize Commissioners.

JOHN HOOPER & CO., CITY AND COUNTRY ADVERTISING AGENTS, No. 41 Park-row, New-York. New-York Times Building.

J. H. & Co. are inserting advertisements in all Newspapers published in the United States and British Provinces. A careful selection of papers is made, adapted to any business, and the ADVERTISING is done in the best possible manner, saving time, trouble and expense to the advertiser. MERCHANTS, BANKERS, BROKERS, STEAMBOAT and RAILROAD AGENTS, and business men generally, wishing to extend their trade, are respectfully invited to call at the office, No. 41 Park-row, and examine papers and prices.

Nearly all newspapers published throughout the country are received and filed at this office.

REFERENCES.—Messrs. H. J. Raymond & Co., publishers of the New-York *Times*, and the publishers of the leading newspapers throughout United States and Canada.

P. P. P. P.

PEARCY'S PATENT PILES PIPE.

SIMPLE, CLEANLY AND EFFECTIVE.

The ONLY INSTRUMENT for the SAFE and PERFECT INTERNAL APPLICATION of curative, sedative and lubricating Ointments. GLASS instruments frequently BREAK, rendering a surgical operation necessary. METAL corrodes—becomes foul—and POISONS the diseased parts. But the

PILES PIPE, MADE OF HARD RUBBER,

Is unattended by any of these OBJECTIONS.

It is durable, cleanly, never gets out of order. It is for the convenient use of PATIENTS THEMSELVES. Its insertion is EASY, causing NO PAIN to the terribly sensitive parts with which it comes in contact. It THOROUGHLY DISTRIBUTES the OINTMENT, and PREVENTING ALL WASTE, it effects a SPEEDY CURE. It puts an end to SLEEPLESS NIGHTS AND WRETCHED DAYS.

It can be carried in the POCKET, charged with Ointment.

ARMY OFFICERS, and those compelled to be much in the SADDLE, will find the PILES PIPE INVALUABLE.

PEARCY'S PILES OINTMENT.

The best medicament yet compounded for the cure of THE PILES AND KINDRED DISEASES. By its use the PAIN is AT ONCE RELIEVED, the INFLAMMATION allayed, the ITCHING entirely STOPPED and by its thorough use the DISEASES ULTIMATELY CURED.

Both PIPE and OINTMENT may be had of all Druggists.

THOMAS W. BEACH, Sole Agent, No. 36 Beekman-st., corner William, New-York.

REMOVAL NOTICE.

THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY has removed its office to No. 180 BROADWAY, between Wall and Pine sts.

☞ Insurance against loss or damage by fire on the most reasonable terms. Losses adjusted liberally and paid promptly.

BENJAMIN F. MANIERRE, President.

FRANK R. W. BALLARD, Secretary.

Office No. 180 BROADWAY.

DIARRHOEA AND DYSENTERY ARE immediately cured by Dr. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT. No family should be without it. Only 25 cents. Sold by all the druggists. Full directions with each bottle.

England and America.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It requires very little penetration, on the part of a stranger here, to perceive the great dislike that exists toward England and Englishmen, *as a class*. As *individuals*, the case may be, and, from my own experience, I believe really is, different. But, with reference to the nation at large, undoubtedly there is a strong aversion on the part of America toward the British people.

Now, as a traveler far and near over a great portion of the globe, and with my mind necessarily freed, by such travel, from local and national prejudices, I have endeavored to examine a little into the justice or injustice of this dislike; and perhaps I may be excused if I here give the result of some of my reflections. I may add that my name will convince you I have seen much of life, have mixed with many classes of my fellow men—civilized and uncivilized—and have written several works well received in my native land.

Thus much, then, premised, let me at once say that I cannot help thinking the feeling against England is founded on a just cause of complaint. In Europe, one is apt to judge of the Americans by what one *hears* of them, instead of by what, on examination, is seen to be the real facts. Liberty of speech, liberty of action, liberty of person is the one thing in England, and yet nearly its opposite in the States of America. Thus to rightly look at the conduct or the movements of either party it is necessary that personal observation should be resorted to. Even then it ought to be unfettered by political, national, or social bias. The Englishman, never before from England, or, at the most, never beyond the boundaries of maritime Europe, can hardly find it possible to believe in the truth as it really is with regard to the American people. For myself, I will honestly confess that my first impressions, some few years ago, were far different to what they now are. I could not understand the men with whom I so frequently came in contact. They seemed restless, feverish, impatient, and, at times, all but reckless. But, by degrees, and during several months' sojourn, I got a better glimpse below the surface. *There* I saw energy, determination, fearlessness, skill, and brilliancy of mind. True, I still perceive somewhat that seemed indicative of too much haste and imaginativeness; but, then, I bethought me that here was a people self-made, self-dignified, and self-immortal! They were *themselves*; with no previous history, no ancestry, no power but what they personally created. Unlike the nations of our European world, they had no ties of consanguinity to link them elsewhere, or from which they could hope to receive support and countenance. But they were a body of men dependent entirely upon their own individual selves, and, necessarily, forced, each to exert himself to the utmost of his physical and mental capacities.

Thus I gradually became better acquainted with and the more admired the larger part of the American character. As I studied it, over and over again, I could not help thinking that, with all our boasted superiority at home in "old England," there was much, very much to learn for the better from republican America.

It is not, however, by generalities that this is so well discovered. Generally speaking, and looking at the surface only, a stranger would perceive anything but matter for sober imitation. The burst of enthusiasm that calls forth hundreds of brave hearts to go forth at the sudden demand of their Executive authority for war, would savor of wanton thoughtlessness, did not the observant eye and thoughtful mind catch the flash of godlike spirit beaming upon the brow and features of each man as he passes by! So with the ordinary affairs of daily life. The merchant at his desk, the banker in his room, the store proprietor with his goods, the clerk with his pen—all show token of that inner fire which gives true life to American character. Each and every one is *himself*, dependent upon himself, doing for himself and believing in himself. Honorably trusting to others where trust and confidence is to be shown, he, yet, never loses sight of the one great fact that in *himself* must all his hopes depend; and no matter what his wealth, or how high his social position, he, the very individual man, will work, bodily and mentally, quite as much as the very least in his employ.

Now, here is one of the lessons to be gleaned by an older and more aristocratic land. Instead of leaving important work to be done by hands simply paid to do that work, and who are yet unavoidably ignorant of the inner spirit which brings that work into wonderful vitality, we see in America the master souls actively guiding, in person, those whom they call around to aid them. Go where you will, this may be seen in good illustration. However large the store entered, the principal is almost always attending to his own business. However great the amount of merchant traffic carried on, the chief partner in a shipowner's office, or any other company of enterprising capitalists, is sure to be there; and from the highest to the lowest, the wealthiest to the poorest, this is exemplified most strongly. It is one of the great features of American character, and deserves the respect and admiration of the whole world, while it insures its own reward by the success it must achieve.

But, apart from this, and looking at the citizen of America as he is, forming one of a large community coming into existence but a span back, and yet already vieing with, if not surpassing, other large communities in the world, we behold characteristics worthy of our imitation, and of our teaching to youth at home. I have already alluded to the response made for fresh soldiers to go to the seat of war. Let me now for a moment dwell upon it.

On a certain day an appeal was made to the spirit of the country for support to the Federal arms. That appeal was answered in a manner so prompt and so earnest that few things could better have shown what the Americans really were, or could have more astonished a stranger, especially an Englishman. Within twenty-four hours citizens who had been engaged on their regular business of daily life, with all the ties of domestic and social duty closely entwined around them, were under arms, awaiting the orders of commanding officers to march onward to the battle-field, and, if need be, there to die! All the endearments of life, all the loving thoughts of kindred and of home, were instantly thrown aside at the trumpet sound! Their country needed all the personal service they could bestow. Not a moment's hesitation, therefore, was displayed. The evening of one day was passed in that blissful enjoyment which is the general lot of man with home-ties around him:—the evening of the next day saw the same men under arms, with mien erect, a countenance glistening with enthusiasm, though, perchance, chastened by some tender parting thought, and with boldness in the eye, marching down Broadway to the place of embarkation for the seat of war!

Now, Sir, it is such as this, and more that I could name, (as I propose doing in the work I am writing,) that ought to, and I believe does, command the respect and admiration of all impartial minds. Let the most ardent patriot in England—the most devoted lover of his land there—say what he will, I challenge proof of a single instance where we have been able, in a similar free, voluntary manner, to send forth from one great City like New-York, such a body of men as I saw marching down Broadway at twenty-four hours' notice, for the battle-field! Then let us, on the other side of the water, be just even if, from political motives, we cannot be brotherly and generous. And it is but common justice to admit that there reigns among American citizens, a spirit of true patriotism worthy of imitation by older nations elsewhere.

There are several other points I could touch upon which would serve to confirm the view I take concerning the wrong opinion, fostered by prejudice, power and falsehood, England takes of America. These opinions of mine are not new, nor first broached here. In nearly all my works published at home, I have uttered sentiments to the same effect; and, it is my belief that, because we will not be just, and, instead of superficially glancing at events, impartially dive lower down to seek the truth, Americans feel that the British really know them not—arrogantly assume a superiority not right, and thus, with true independence, they, the former, keep the latter at a distance.

I have already made my letter so long that I can add no more but express a wish that we might each learn to know and appreciate the other better; and, as this communication will be seen in England, I hope that my countrymen there—the people especially—will not take all for granted that may be said by vapid and sometimes thoughtless writers against America.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,

AN ENGLISHMAN.

Departure of European Mails.

The mails for Europe by the steamships *New-York* and *City of Washington* will close at the New-York Post-office to-day, (Saturday,) at 10½ A. M.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North Mails close at..............5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at........5 A. M. and 4:30 and 10½ P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad)..5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at 5 A. M., 2 P. M., 4 P. M. and 6:30 P.M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 6½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

WILLIAM TOSHACK—YOUR WIFE AND children have returned to French's Hotel from Chicago. Your letter missed them. They wait here till they hear from you. MARIA.

IF C. P. R., WHO LEFT CHICAGO SOME FIVE years since, for New-York, will inform his friends in Chicago where to address him, he may receive information of much value to him.

LOST AND FOUND.

$3 REWARD.—LOST, ON WEDNESDAY AFternoon, in going from 2d-st. and Broadway, Williamsburgh, to the ferry, or from Grand-st. Ferry to Columbia-st., a ladies' CAMEO PIN. The finder will receive the above reward by leaving it at 50 Columbia-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

WAGON FOR SALE CHEAP.—A GOOD strong, light (second-hand) top wagon for sale, in good order. Inquire of THOMAS F. DE VOE, butcher, Stand No. 8 Jefferson Market, on and after Monday.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH—Attorney-st.—Rev. WM. P. HAMMOND, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Subject—*The Supper*. AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, by Rev. Mr. HAYWOOD, the great revivalist. EVENING, at 7¾ o'clock, by the Pastor. Subject—*The Valley of Dry Bones*. The public invited. Seats free.

INDEPENDENT METHODISTS.—PROF. MATTISON will preach as usual in the new Church, 41st-st., near 6th-av., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and Rev. JOHN H. KIRK, of Brooklyn, at 7¾ o'clock. Public Sunday School Missionary meeting at 3½ P. M. The Church will be kept open as usual during the month of August.

BROADWAY MEETING.—SUNDAY EVENING Lectures by CHAS. CHAUCER GOSS, at the City Assembly Rooms, Broadway, near Grand-st., at 7¾ o'clock. Strangers, young men and the public generally welcome. Large, cool and attractive room. Seats free. Services in Elysian Fields, Hoboken, at 4 o'clock, by Mr. Goss.

TWENTY-FOURTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—Love Feast at 3 o'clock P. M. The friends of the mission and of church extension are especially invited to meet with us. Preaching in the morning by CHAUNCEY SHAFFER, Esq. In the evening by the Pastor. Evening subject—*The Mammon of Unrighteousness*.

PASTOR JOHN QUINCY ADAMS WILL preach in Metropolitan Hall, (Antioch Baptist Church,) 6th-av., opposite 8th-st., at 10½ A. M., on *Hindrances to Religious Progress*, and at 7½ P. M. He will also preach in Washington-square at 5 P. M. These services are all free, and there is plenty of room.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH—BOTANIC Hall, No. 68 East Broadway.—Meetings on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M., when the great advent movement will be reviewed and shown to be of fulfilled prophesy; also, evidence presented for the closing of the 2,300 day in Daniel viii., 13 and 14, about 1863.

FREE CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION—Protestant Episcopal—In East 14th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.—Rev. ROBERT G. DICKSON, Pastor. Service at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers at hotels and all unconnected with any other church will find a welcome here.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH—WEST EIGHTEENTH-ST., near 5th-av., Rev. THOMAS GALLAUDET, D. D., Rector. Services on SUNDAY, Aug. 3, at 10½ A. M., and 8 P. M. Afternoon service for Deaf Mutes, at 3½ o'clock. Rev. FERDINAND C. EWER will preach morning and evening.

CHURCH OF THE RESURRECTION, (Episcopal,) north side of 35th-st. and east of 6th-av.—Divine service every SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 8 o'clock P. M. The Rector, Rev. E. O. FLAGG, will preach morning and evening.

STATE-STREET CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH will not be opened on Sunday, 3d inst., in consequence of alterations being made, and the absence of the Pastor. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. N. HESTON, as usual, on SUNDAY, the 10th inst.

MADISON-SQUARE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH (Rev. Dr. ADAMS') will be open for public worship on SUNDAY, as usual, at 10½ in the morning, and 4 o'clock in the afternoon, after which it will be closed during the month.

MEMORIAL CHURCH—HAMMOND-ST. CORner Waverley-place. Rev. SAMUEL MAXWELL, Assistant Minister of St. Mark's Church, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING. Services at 10½ A. M., 4 and 8 o'clock P. M. Seats free.

THE FIRST REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN Church, 12th-st., (Rev. Dr. McLEOD's,) will be open for service on SUNDAY next, 3d August. Preaching at 10½ o'clock A. M., by Rev. Dr. DAVIDSON, and at 7½ o'clock P. M. by Rev. Mr. CRAWFORD.

REV. GEO. W. DODGE, CHAPLAIN OF Ellsworth's Fire Zouaves, after more than a year in rebel prisons, has just reached home, and will give some account of his capture and captivity at the Stanton-st. Baptist Church (Dr. HISCOX's) on SUNDAY EVENING.

THE PROPHET ON THE PRESENT TROUBLES.—That Messenger of whom Christ declared, in Matt. 17:11, that he should come first, and restore all things, will preach the word of prophecy, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M., in Union Buildings, 163 Bowery.

MERCER-ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH will be open for Divine Service EVERY SABBATH this season at 10½ and 4 o'clock. Prof. HOWARD CROSBY, D. D., is expected to preach and the public are invited to attend.

JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—PREACHing on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and 7¾ P. M., by Rev. P. E. BROWN, P. Elder of Dubuque District, Upper Iowa Conference. The Sacraments will be administered in connection with the morning service.

SOUTH DUTCH CHURCH—CORNER 5TH-av. and 21st-st.—This Church will be open during the Summer, MORNING and EVENING. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. Dr. RODGERS.

ST. PAUL'S M. E. CHURCH, CORNER OF 4th-av. and 22d-st. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. H. B. RIDGAWAY in the MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING, at 8.

CHURCH IN FIFTIETH-ST., WEST OF BROADWAY.—Rev. Dr. VAN HEST will commence regular services in this church on next Lord's Day. Service at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 8 o'clock P. M.

FIFTIETH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, in the Hall, corner of 3rd-av. and 52d-st. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. Sunday-School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. The public are invited to attend.

REV. HENRY KIMBAL WILL PREACH in the 1st-st. Presbyterian Church, between the 1st and 2d avs., SUNDAY, Aug. 3, at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. Seats free.

MORAVIAN CHURCH—CORNER OF HOUSton and Mott sts. On SUNDAY, the 3d inst., Rev. JOSEPH H. KUMMER will preach his introductory sermon in said Church.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

600,000 AGENTS TO SELL LLOYD'S NEW steel Plate County Map of United States, Canadas, and New-Brunswick; cost $20,000 to engrave it, and one year's time. Superior to any map ever made in America, and at the low price of 50c. worth $15. Completed 1st of August, 1862. 370,000; names are engraved on the Map. Guarantee any white man $3 to $6 per day selling this Map, and will take back all Maps not sold and refund money. $1 is sufficient capital. Send for $1, worth of sample maps, and terms. J. T. LLOYD, No. 164 Broadway, New-York. The War and State Departments use our maps.

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.—THE STOCK, fixtures, good-will and real estate of a well-established lumber-yard, doing a good business, for sale on easy terms; or, the yard would be leased, if preferred; a rare chance for any one desirous of engaging in a paying business. Apply personally or by letter, to the subscriber, on the premises, foot of 130th-st. and North River, Manhattanville, N. Y. W. DUNNING.

A HAT AND CAP STORE (BEEN ESTABLISHED THIRTY YEARS) FOR SALE—With stock and fixtures, all in good order; a brick shop on the premises for manufacturing soft hats; would exchange for a small place in the country. Inquire on the premises, of E. B. HOBBY, No. 500 Grand-st.

STATIONERY.

POSTAGE STAMP ENVELOPES.

Postage Stamp Envelopes of the new style to be had only at MURPHY'S, No. 438 Canal-st. Price only 75 cents per thousand. Sold in any quantity.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

COAL, &C.

CHAS. A. HECKSCHER & CO.'S,
SUPERIOR RED AND WHITE ASH SCHUYLKILL
COALS,
Carefully prepared for Furnaces, Grates and Ranges
AT $5 50
PER TON OF 2,000 POUNDS, AT RETAIL,
Delivered screened from yard in any part of the City. Orders received at No. 45 South-st., and at yard foot of 14th-st., East River. JAMES O'NEIL, Agent.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

TRY DUNLOP'S
SPLENDID ALE,
IN CASK AND BOTTLED,
Wholesale and for family use.
W. MARR, Agent,
No. 69 Liberty-st., New-York.

DENTISTRY.

DRS. GRIFFIN, NO. 258 GRAND-ST., OPPOSITE Lord & Taylor's, New-York, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, are inserting full or partial sets of their improved artificial teeth, with or without extracting the roots. Full sets on gold or plating, $25; silver or rubber $10; partial sets gold, per tooth, $2; silver or rubber, $1. Extracting, 25 cts.

REGULATIONS FOR THE ADMISSION OF VOLUNTEER LINE OFFICERS IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY.

Acting Lieutenants must have served at least six months in the United States Navy as Acting Master or Acting Ensign, and been mentioned in official dispatches for highly meritorious conduct in battle.

Acting Masters must have served at least three months as Acting Ensign or Acting Master's Mate, and been favorably recommended by their immediate commanding officer, which recommendation must be approved by the Flag-officer of the squadron in which they are serving.

Acting Ensigns must be between the ages of twenty-five and thirty-five, and have seen at least twelve years' sea service before the mast, or as an officer. Those who have served as chief mates of merchant vessels are invited to apply for the position of Ensign.

Acting Master's Mates should be between the ages of twenty and thirty, and have been at sea, before the mast, or as an officer, five years.

Before entering the navy, *Acting Ensigns* and *Acting Master's Mates* will be required to furnish to the Navy Department proof of their age, sea service, sobriety and professional knowledge. Letters of recommendation should come from Captains with whom they have sailed, owners for whom they have sailed, and insurance officers acquainted with their professional character and sobriety.

The pay of volunteer officers of the line at sea since July 16, 1862, is as follows:

Acting Lieutenants	$1,875 per year and one ration
Acting Masters	1,500 per year and one ration
Acting Ensigns	1,200 per year and one ration
Acting Master's Mates	480 per year and one ration

TO INVENTORS.—PATENTS SECURED BY COLVER & HUNT, Attorneys and Counselors in cases of Patent-right litigation, No. 247 Broadway, (Room No. 26,) New-York.

SHINPLASTERS—EXCHANGE TICKETS—A large assortment of specimens at the lithographic establishment of FRED. MAYER & CO., No. 96 Fulton-st.

AUCTION SALES.

PUBLIC SALE OF ORIZABA IRON WORKS, SOPHIA FURNACE, &C.

In pursuance of an alias order issued out of the District Court of Alleghany County, in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to No. 3 of November Term, 1858, I will expose to public sale, at the Merchants' Exchange, on 4th-st., in the City of Pittsburgh, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th day of August, 1862, at 2 o'clock P. M., or at such time and place to which said sale may be then and there adjourned, all the following described property, to wit.:

The lands and tenements composing and appurtenant to Orizaba Works and Sophia Furnace, situate in Pollock township, adjoining and adjacent to the borough of New-Castle, in Lawrence County, Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows:

A piece of land bounded, north by Neshannock Creek, east by the Pennsylvania Canal, south by other land of said trust, and west by Neshannock Creek, containing one acre, more or less, on which are erected a blast furnace, known by the name of Sophia, 40 feet square and 45 feet high, casting-house, tuyer-house, cinder-house, stock-house, boiler-house, engine-house, engine and blast, with three boilers in the boiler-house, and five extra boilers set and complete, and large brick stack.

A piece of land, beginning at north-east corner of Rolling Mill lot, on Neshannock Creek, running thence north 47¼° west 192 feet, north 47½° east 151 feet, thence along said mill lot 249½ feet to the place of beginning, on which is a brick office and a blacksmith shop.

A piece of land of one acre and 84 perches, more or less, beginning at a post near Lock No. 2, on Pennsylvania Canal, running south 28½° west 300 feet to a post on said canal; thence south 28¾° east 348½ feet to a post on Neshannock Creek; thence north 46¾° west 300 feet by said creek to a post; thence south 20½° east 249½ feet to the place of beginning; on which is erected a rolling-mill, the main building 150 by 212 feet, with sheds attached, in which are 16 boiling furnaces, 5 heating furnaces, boilers and engine sufficient to drive all the machinery in said mill, bar rolls, small rolls, nail plate and muck rolls, squeezers, shears, &c., 25 nail machines and one wrought spike machine, and a brick warehouse, 60 by 20 feet.

A piece of land beginning on the canal at southwest corner of mill lot, and running south 28¾° west 136 feet along said canal; thence south 60½° east 50 feet by land of J. & J. C. White; thence south 2° east 181 feet by street; thence west 24 feet to a post; thence south 2° east 150 feet by an alley; thence 18 feet by J. & J. C. White, to mill lot; thence along said lot to the place of beginning; containing one-half acre, more or less, on which is a nail and stave factory, 46 by 112 feet, engine and boiler house, with engine sufficient to drive machinery for 24 nail machines, one spike machine, one stave machine, circular saws, &c., therein contained; one clay house 58 by 34 feet, with machinery for grinding and tempering clay to make fire brick.

A lot of ground, No. 8, in White's addition to New-Castle, bounded on the north and east by streets, south by lot No. 7, and west by Jefferson-st.; 54 feet front by 150 feet; on which is a brick cooper-shop, 25 by 40 feet, and carpenter-shop 12 feet square.

A piece of land in the borough of New-Castle, beginning at the northwest corner of School House, on the east side of Jefferson-street, near the bridge over Neshannock Creek; thence north 88° east 130 feet to said creek; thence north 37½° west 43 feet; thence south 63½° west 281 feet to Jefferson-street; thence south 1° east 125 feet, to the place of beginning, containing one acre, more or less.

A lot of ground bounded, north by other lands of said trust, east by A. L. and G. W. Crawford, south by White's heirs, and west by Jefferson-street; on which is erected a brick dwelling house.

The above described property will be sold together, as a whole. Also in separate parcels, as described:

The undivided half of 400 acres of land, more or less, in Neshannock township, bounded north by Crawford, east by Pearson, Pyle and others, south by Thomas Falls, and west by Maitland and Crawford, abounding with coal, about 50 acres cleared, coal banks opened, a number of frame houses, barns, sheds, stables, coke ovens, &c., erected thereon.

A piece of land in Neshannock township, bounded by lands of William Alexander, James Boyle and John Mckee, containing 39 acres and 130 perches, on which is erected a plank house, a log house, a frame stable; about 20 acres cleared; also, a good spring of water.

Three contiguous lots of ground, in Pollock township, bounded on the north by Cunningham and others, south by White, east by Vogan and others, and west by ——, on which are erected dwelling houses, stables, &c.

A piece of land in Neshannock township, lying south of Eastbrook road, containing 3¾ acres, more or less, being part of the Ihmpson tract, purchased by P. McCormick from Diana Ihmpson, situate about 1½ miles from New-Castle, on the Eastbrook road.

A lot of ground, 60 feet front by 160 in depth, in the borough of New-Castle, bounded north by street, east by alley, south by Jacob Lint, and west by Jefferson-street, on which is erected a frame stable.

A lot of ground in Pollock Township, in White's addition to New-Castle, beginning on Mill-st., at corner of lot No. 2; thence south 2° east by said street, 50 feet; thence south 88° west by lot No. 3, 150 feet; thence north 2° west by alley, 50 feet, to southwest corner of lot No. 1; thence north 88° east, by lot No. 2, 150 feet, to the place of beginning.

A frame house and lot in Pollock Township, bounded north by Neshannock Creek, east by Jefferson-st., west by ——, east by ——.

A lot of ground in said township, bounded north by Wallace, east by an alley, south by Dickson, and west by Croton road, being 50 feet in front by 150 feet in depth.

Also, a tract of land of about 428 acres, in Sugar Creek Township, Venango County, Pennsylvania, known as the Saw Mill Tract, being the same described in deed from Pollard McCormick, dated 23d August, 1855.

Also, a lot of ground in the city of Detroit and State of Michigan, described as the east half and a strip off the west half of five feet in width, running the entire length thereof, of lot number three (3) of block No. 47 of the Cass Farm.

A more full and accurate description of the property to be sold will be furnished from the deeds, at the time of sale.

TERMS—One-fourth of the purchase in hand, upon execution of the deed or deeds, and the residue in three consecutive equal annual installments thereafter, with interest from the date of the acknowledgment of the deed before the Court. Said deferred payments to be secured by bonds and mortgage upon the property. Twenty-five per cent. of the hand money when the property is struck down. WM. G. POWER, Receiver.

July 29, 1862.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S INTERLOCUTORY SALE.

CARGO OF PRIZE STEAMSHIP CIRCASSIAN.
DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

The adjourned sale of the cargo of this ship will take place on TUESDAY, Aug. 5, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the Union Stores, Brooklyn.

Catalogues can be seen at the office of Hiram Benner, Esq., No. 113 Wall-st. JAMES C. CLAPP, U. S. Marshal Southern District of Florida.

Also, at the same place and time, 52 cases assorted medicines, 15 drums castor oil, cargo of steamer *Circassian*. Catalogues at the office of H. Benner, No. 113 Wall-st. JAMES C. CLAPP, U. S. Marshal Southern District of Florida.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

MORTGAGEE'S SALE OF THE PHŒNIX SUGAR REFINERY, foot of Bridge-st., Brooklyn. MINER & SOMERVILLE will sell at auction, FRIDAY, Aug. 1, at 11 o'clock, on the premises of the Phœnix Sugar Refinery, foot of Bridge-st., Brooklyn, under foreclosure of chattel mortgages, the stock and fixtures of the above establishment, said to be the most complete of any of the kind in the United States. The sale embraces the entire appurtenances necessary for this business; has been in operation but a little over a year, and is in perfect working order in every particular; is replete with all the modern improvements in machinery adapted to the successful working of the same, and offers unusual inducements to parties wishing to engage in this business. By order of CONDERT BROTHERS, Attorneys for Mortgagees.

Sale of the above described property postponed from Thursday, July 31.

The sale of the above described property is postponed to Monday, Aug. 4, at 12 M.

JOHN H. BURLEY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY AT 2 O'CLOCK, at No. 444 Canal st., bureaus, bedsteads, chairs, tables, sofa-beds, bookcases, hat-racks, carpets, oil-cloths, beds, bedding, mattresses, looking-glasses, stoves, sewing-machines, 2 silver watches, men's clothing, &c.

MUSICAL.

HAZELTON BROTHERS,
OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE
PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,

No. 99 Prince-st., a few doors west of Broadway, New-York. These Pianos have always received the first premium wherever they have been exhibited. A written guarantee for five years accompanies each Piano. These instruments will be sold at prices to suit the times.

STEINWAY & SONS' GOLD MEDAL PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS have been awarded the first premium wherever and whenever exhibited in competition with the best makes of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and are now considered the best Pianos manufactured.

A written guarantee for five years given with each instrument.

Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway.

RAVEN & BACON—MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES, Wareroom, 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, New-York. We are now offering on favorable terms a full assortment of Piano-Fortes, warranted in every respect. Liberal arrangements made with parties desiring to pay by installments.

UPRIGHT, SQUARE PIANOS, MELODEONS.—7 octave rosewood uprights, $200. Elegant rosewood squares, at $250, $225, $200, $175. Melodeons at $35, $45, $55, $65, $75, by CHAMBERS, in the Bible House, 8th-st., corner of 4th-av.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF NEW-YORK and Boston pianos, new and second-hand, at exceedingly low prices, to suit the times. Pianos and melodeons to rent very low, and rent applied if purchased. T. S. BERRY, No. 593 Broadway.

$165—GREAT BARGAIN.—A CARVED 7-octave overstrung piano, with all modern improvements; has been very little used, at $165—worth double. Can be seen at No. 245 West 28th-st., near 9th-av.

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO., BROADWAY, opposite the New-York Hotel. An assortment of their unrivaled PIANOS on hand. Cottage and school pianos for $125 and $150. Pianos and Melodeons to rent.

MACHINERY, &C.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MANUFACTURERS of Stationery, Portable Engines, Boilers, Flax, Hemp, Oakum, Rope machinery, No. 13 Dey-st. Second hand engines constantly on hand. Works, Paterson, N. J.

THE BEST WATER WHEEL KNOWN.—Inquire of D. TALLCOT, Agent, No. 482 Broadway.

WRITING MACHINES.

THURBER'S PATENT KALIGRAPH, OR WRITING MACHINE, Designed for those who are tremulous, paralytic, or are destitute of fingers or thumbs, or cannot write with ease, and for those who have weak eyes, or are blind. No. 366 Broadway, New-York.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT GIMBREDE'S, NO. 588 BROADWAY—Wedding cards, envelopes, note-paper, monograms, seals, albums, etc., at reasonable prices. See the $4 album, (50 pictures,) sold at $3; others proportionately cheap.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation as chambermaid and waitress, and to assist at washing and ironing, by a very respectable Welsh Protestant young woman; best of reference given. Can be seen at No. 294 4th-av. Inquire of A. M. SEE.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND NURSE.—A situation wanted, by a young girl, as chambermaid and nurse, or to take charge of an infant. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 57 West 19th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—An active young woman wishes a situation as first-class waitress, or would take a chambermaid's place and assist in washing and ironing, or would do housework in a small private family; has best City reference. Call for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—A COMPETENT WOMAN WISHES a situation as good cook; understands her business thoroughly; is a good baker; would assist in the washing; no objection to go a short distance in the country; has the best City references. Apply, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A RESpectable middle-aged woman, a few days from England, and who has lived in the most respectable families in England and here, as first-class cook; a home is more of an object than wages; best of references. Can be seen at No. 527 6th-av., between 31st and 32d sts.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, OR GENERAL SERVANT.—A situation wanted, in City or country, by a well-recommended, smart, tidy woman, in the above capacity; is a first rate cook and baker, and an excellent laundress; will make herself useful. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

AS HOUSEWORKER FOR COUNTRY.—A Protestant woman wants a situation; is a good cook, baker of bread and plain pastries, excellent washer and ironer; understands milk and butter; has the best of reference. Call at ACKERMAN & CONKLIN'S, No 97 4th-av.

AS WET NURSE.—SITUATION WANTED BY a respectable married woman as wet nurse; baby is only a month old; fresh breast of milk; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 79 Elizabeth-st., in the rear.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION AS COACHman wanted by a Protestant man that perfectly understands the care and management of horses, and all that belongs to a gentleman's establishment, as will be seen by ten years' reference; no objection to City or country. Can be seen for three days by addressing J. M., Box 194 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable single man, of long experience in this City, as coachman; has lived in first-class families; the best of City reference as to character and capabilities. Can be seen at No. 640 Broadway, City Market, or address COACHMAN, at the above place.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman and groom by a Protestant young man that has the best of testimonials from his last place, where he lived a number of years, in this City. Call at No. 932 Broadway, or address W. H. W., Box 214 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—Wanted, a situation by a single man as coachman and gardener or would go as groom in some private stable; understands the care of horses, and is a good driver; good reference given. Address W., Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN OR GROOM.—WANTED, A situation as coachman or groom, by a respectable Protestant single man, who perfectly understands the care and treatment of horses, and everything connected with the business; is willing to make himself generally useful; has no objection to going to the country; has the best City reference. Send a note to J. B. D., No. 1,158 Broadway, corner of 27th-st., or J. B. D., Box No. 213 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation, by a single man, as coachman and groom; or would go as groom in some private stable; understands the care of horses and is a good driver; good reference given. Address R. B., Box No. 220 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A GARDENER'S situation by a young married Englishman, who understands his business in all its branches; can come well recommended. Address E. B. B., Box 208 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER AND COACHMAN.—Wanted, by a respectable man a situation as gardener and coachman; he perfectly understands both; also, the care and management of hot and cold graperies; can give the best of country reference. Any gentleman wanting a faithful man can address T. K., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO MERCHANTS AND BUSINESS MEN IN GENERAL.—The undersigned, a live business man, rapid penman and accountant, conversant with men and matters, possessing unexceptionable references, desires a situation, outdoors or indoors, traveling or stationary. Address EXCELSIOR, Station B.

THE ADVERTISER, 36 YEARS OF AGE, experienced in mercantile business and shipping, wishes a situation in any respectable business; writes a rapid, legible hand, and has a knowledge of book-keeping; City references given. Address A. M. T., Metallic Oil Company, No. 42 Cedar-st.

HELP WANTED.

A BOOK-KEEPER.—A COMPETENT YOUNG man wanted as assistant book-keeper; one who is quick and correct, and who has experience. Address, with reference, C, Box No. 1,407 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—NURSES FOR THE ARMY.—500 able-bodied men are wanted immediately, to act in the capacity of nurses on the hospital transports, and in the various hospitals connected with the Army of the Potomac. Preference will be given to those who have served in hospitals. Call at No. 110 Grand-st., to-morrow, from 12 M. to 4 P. M., or on Monday and Tuesday, from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. No applications in writing will receive any attention. E. S. DUNSTER, Asst. Surgeon U. S. A., Medical Director of Transports.

GIRLS WANTED—AT THE PAPER BOX FACtory, No. 548 Pearl-st.

DRY GOODS.

CLOSING OUT SALE.
BARGAINS, BARGAINS.
Every dollar's worth of our superb stock of
FOREIGN AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,
CLOAKS, SHAWLS, MANTILLAS, &c., &c.,
REDUCED FROM 20 TO 50 PER CENT.

In order to accommodate my large and increased trade, I have determined on various ALTERATIONS AND IMPROVEMENTS IN MY STORE, and to accomplish which I find it necessary to reduce my STOCK before the alterations are commenced.

Ladies are assured that we will offer BARGAINS during this sale, which will commence on MONDAY, July 28, and close positively On SATURDAY, Aug. 16, 1862.

Our stock contains a splendid variety of MANTILLAS, CLOAKS AND SHAWLS, BLACK AND COLORED DRESS SILKS, POPLINS, MOZAMBIQUES, BAREGES, GRENADINES, VALENTIA PLAIDS, MOHAIRS, LAWNS, &c., &c.; also, a large stock of housekeeping goods. SHIRTING and SHEETING Muslins and Linens, Table Damasks, Flannels, Blankets and Quilts, Cloths, Cassimeres, Embroideries, Hosiery and Gloves.

W. K. PEYTON,
No. 274 Bowery,
Near Houston-st.

R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.
CLEARING SUMMER SALE OF
Ribbons, Laces, Embroideries, White Goods,
Fine Flannels, Housekeeping Goods,
Lace Curtains, French Flowers,
Yankee Notions, Parasols, Sun Umbrellas.
Always a full assortment, sizes and colors,
Ladies' best quality Paris Kid Gloves, cheaper than any house in the City.

LADIES, THIS IS THE LAST MONTH for nice-fitting dollar corsets, 50c. skirts, and the fine 25c. stockings, cheap hair nets, gloves, fancy goods, Zephyr worsted, yarns and small wares. This month prices must advance. Now is the time to save money. Send your orders and postage stamps. N. B.—Premium allowed on silver and gold. ELGER'S Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st.

NOTICE.—EAST INDIA AND INDIAN GOODS in every variety, wholesale and retail. FOUNTAIN'S India Store, No. 653 Broadway.

FOR SALE,
TWO VALUABLE FLOATING DOCKS
FOR RAISING AND REPAIRING VESSELS,

And leasehold premises, admirably situated for a ship-yard, situated between Harsimus and South 7th sts., Jersey City. The large dock is 190 feet long—65 feet wide inside. It has a capacity of 1,500 tons, and 12 feet draft of water.

The small dock is 90 feet long—40 feet wide inside—has a capacity of 300 tons, and 8 feet draft of water.

The leasehold property, suitable for a ship-yard, is 150 feet wide by 400 feet deep, with a valuable pier and water front on the Hudson River.

On this property there is a building, including loft, office and stable, a blacksmith-shop and tool-shop.

The lease runs for ten years from the 1st day of November, 1859, at an annual rent of $3,000 for the first five years, and $3,500 for the last five years.

BENJAMIN G. CLARKE, Receiver,
At Merchants' Hotel, Cortlandt-st., New-York.

LADIES' HOME FOR SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS.—The Board of Directors beg leave to remind their friends and the public of the urgent necessities of more than 100 sick and wounded soldiers now under their care. They are daily expecting large accessions. Money, flannel and plain cotton shirts, canton-flannel drawers, pantaloons, slippers, and calico gowns, are very much needed. Provisions, delicacies, wines and liquors, will be thankfully received at the "Home," corner of Lexington-av. and 51st-st. All articles sent to the American Express Co., corner Hudson and Jay sts., and Nos. 124 and 542 Broadway, will be sent free of charge.

EXEMPTS FROM MILITARY DUTY CAN have their certificates drawn up and sworn to before the subscriber. No exemption allowed under any circumstance, without the affidavit, made by 15th August. J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway.

A BEAUTIFUL MICROSCOPE, MAGNIFYING 500 times for 28 cents, (coin;) 5 of different powers for $1. Mailed free. Address F. O. BOWEN Box No 220, Boston, Mass.

ARMY DAY AND NIGHT COMPASSES.—Every officer and soldier should have one. They are invaluable for night service. Wholesale and retail, by H. W. HUNTER, Optician, 169 William-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A LOT OF ENGLISH ENFIELD rifles, in port and ready for delivery. Apply to J. M. WARDWELL, No. 86 Chambers-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES FOR SALE—IN the village of Tremont, 12 miles from City Hall, on Harlem Railroad, a large double house, containing eleven (11) rooms, beside kitchen and cellar, with about one acre of land, handsomely located on high ground, and improved in garden, lawn and shade trees, &c., &c. Price $3,200. Also, in Morrisania, near railroad dépôt, a neat cottage house of eight rooms and one acre of land, all in good order. Price $2,500. Both the above are desirable property, in the immediate vicinity of churches and schools, and are offered at great reduction from cost, as the owner wishes to leave the country. Inquire on the premises, at Tremont, of JAMES CHARTERS, near the dépôt.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—FURNISHED—A neat cottage house, containing two large parlors, library, dining-room, kitchen, in a two-story wing, seven bedrooms, warmed with a good furnace, lighted with gas, commanding one of the finest views on the Hudson River, and one that cannot be obstructed, in a pleasant village, one hour's ride from the City, and within three minutes' walk of dépôt, churches, schools, stores, &c. The lot consists of about one acre, half in a nicely-shaded terrace lawn, and half in fruit and vegetable garden. Inquire of WM. DE KLYN, No. 105 Greenwich-av.

FOR SALE AT GLEN COVE—A COUNTRY site, comprising 20 acres of land, beautifully located, under high state of cultivation, commanding an extensive view of the surrounding country; is in the midst of handsome residences, schools, churches, village privileges and good society, and adjacent to the places of Capt. J. G. Russell and Wm. Buhler, Esq. A very desirable place for a gentleman's Summer residence. Price moderate, terms easy. WM. C. GODDARD, No. 24 Pine-st.

COUNTRY HOUSE TO LET CHEAP.—A double house, containg twelve rooms, lot 100 feet square, situated on high ground, three minutes from Harlem Railroad Dépôt, in the village of Tremont, eleven miles from City Hall. The house is pleasantly situated, recently painted and repaired; has let formerly for $300; will be rented to a good tenant for $150 per year. Inquire of WM. GRAY, No. 301 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A COUNTRY RESIdence on the Hudson, at Edgewater, opposite Manhattanville; residence of the late David B. Baldwin deceased House large and commodious, with four acres of land fronting on river; fine shade and abundance of fruit. For further particulars inquire of EDMUND COFFIN, No. 27 Nassau-st., under Bank of Commerce.

ORANGE, N. J.—FOR SALE, A FINE RESIdence, corner High and White sts., Orange, N. J., belonging to the estate of Francis P. Sanford, Esq. The house and grounds are in perfect condition. Especial care has been given to the culture of the finest fruit. Inquire on the premises, or of JEREMIAH MILBANK, No. 49 Exchange-place.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

COTTAGES AT BERGEN FOR SALE.—Several cottage houses on Bergen Heights, opposite New-York, by stage or horse cars; splendid views of New-York and vicinity, with 4 to 50 city lots each. Prices, $1,400 to $15,000. Inquire at No. 41 Water-st., New-York.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY OFFER four very nice large and airy rooms with board to parties of respectability on reasonable terms. Call at No. 53 West 38th-st., before engaging elsewhere.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOMS CAN BE OBtained, with partial or full board, at No. 38 University-place, between 10th and 11th sts.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—AIRY LOCATION, No. 48 Sands-st.; five minutes from Fulton Ferry; bath-room, &c., and all the modern improvements; a most excellent table and select family; dinner at 6½ o'clock; a large and a small room can now be had; terms moderate; references exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—SEVERAL FINE rooms may be had with a family where few boarders are received; those desiring a quiet home will find the house, rooms, &c., very pleasant; also gas, hot water, bath, &c. Eight minutes from Fulton-ferry. Apply to No. 125 Sands-st.

VERY PLEASANT ROOMS, WITHOUT board, including gas and large closet, for one or two gentlemen, may be had on application at No. 303 Bridge-st., Brooklyn. Situation pleasant, and convenient to City rail cars.

A FURNISHED BACK PARLOR, SUITABLE for one or two gentlemen, to let in a private French family, at No. 49 West 10th-st., near Waverley-place. Terms moderate. Good references given and required.

COUNTRY BOARD.

STRAWBERRY FARMS FAMILY HOTEL
NEAR RED BANK, MONMOUTH CO., NEW-JERSEY.

Delightfully situated near Long Branch and Shrewsbury. Accessible at 6 A. M. and 4 P. M. daily, by Raritan and Delaware Bay R. R. and Shrewsbury boats, from foot of Murry-st. Terms per week, $5 to $7. Superior accommodations for families. Beautiful shady walks and drives, and a small lake, with boats, in the vicinity. A large hall, with music, for social enjoyment. For circulars, address WARREN & DAY, Colt's Neck, N. J. Refers to W. H. Mills, 377 6th-av., and J. T. S. Smith, 484 Broadway.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT ONE OF THE PLEASantest Summer locations in Monmouth County, situate on the South Shrewsbury River; plenty of shade; good fishing and bathing; has a fine view of the Atlantic Ocean. Terms moderate. Address Waterloo-place, near Port Washington, Monmouth County, N. J. S. S. WYCKOFF.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—BY A GENtleman and his family, convenient to the City, in a retired place: on the shore preferred; where there are but a few if any other boarders; must be well shaded. Address, with all particulars, P. H., Box No. 162 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—MRS. E. P. ACKERMAN, of Fishkill, can accommodate a few more persons with good board and a pleasant home during the month of August. For particulars address E. P. ACKERMAN, Hughsonville, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD MAY BE HAD AT MILton, Ulster, on the banks of the Hudson, by calling on or addressing Mrs. L. A. ORDWAY. Terms $4 and $5 per week.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times'* Counting-room.

TO RENT—THE NEW MARBLE BUILDING NO. 464 Broome-st., 25x95 feet, between Mercer and Greene sts., admirably adapted for a light manufacturing business where women are employed. Will accommodate 800 persons. Fitted up with gas, water closets and steam warming apparatus. Apply to ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., Nos. 309 and 311 Canal-st., or JOHN LLOYD & SONS, No. 15 Nassau-st.

FOUNDRY, WITH OTHER BUILDINGS, to let or for sale, Nos. 357, 359 and 361 West 24th-st., with steam-engine and boiler; the foundry or the other buildings will be let together or separate; would make a good machine shop, gristmill or factory. Inquire of NATHAN STEPHENS, No. 48 Pine-st.

TO LET—STORE NO. 123 BOWERY, TO CARPET, tobacco or furniture dealers, with a good, dry, light basement and vault; the front will be altered to suit a tenant. Will be let or leased on reasonable terms. Apply on the premises.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE LOW OR EXCHANGE—COST $12,000—An elegant three-story house, built by days' work, and finished in the very best manner, with all modern improvements, situated in Brooklyn, E. D., in the most desirable location, near Bedford-av. Mortgage about $7,500, which can remain; for the balance will take country porperty, New-York State or elsewhere, with or without buildings theron, or Stock or other available securities. An offer wanted. E. SEYMOUR, No. 15 Wall-st., New-York.

$125—PAYABLE, $2 50 PER MONTH—will buy choice lots of land, 25 by 100 feet, on a horse railroad, two and a half miles from Hoboken Ferry. Apply to J. POPE, 1st-st., Hoboken.

FOR SALE—ONE THOUSAND ACRES OF choice lands, in four tracts, near Kalamazoo, Mich. For terms, etc., address Box No. 376, Louisville, Ky.

SUMMER RESORTS.

THOMPSON'S ATLANTIC PAVILION, HIGHLANDS, NEW-JERSEY.—Those wishing to patronize this favorite resort, will take tickets on board of the steamboat *Thomas Collier*, at the foot of Murray-st., for Highland and Middletown stations, where stages will be in readiness at the arrival of the cars. JOSEPH P. THOMPSON, Proprietor.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.—THIS favorite Summer resort is now open for the reception of guests. Visitors will find, at all times, an authorized agent at the Catskill steamboat-landings and Catskill stations of Hudson River Railroad, to assist visitors, provide conveyance, take charge of baggage, &c.

HALF-WAY HOUSE, KISKATOWN, SIT-uated half-way between Catskill and the Mountain House, is now open for the reception of guests. Board $5 per week. Reference, M. LIENAU, No. 2 Jones-lane. DANIEL BLOOM, Proprietor.

MARBLE WORKS.

MARBLE MANTELS.

Mantels sold at astonishingly low prices at KLABER'S Marble Yards, No. 54 First-av., near Third-st., and No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y. Mantels put up in any part of the country.

MARBLE AND SLATE MANTELS.—$20,000 worth of enameled slate mantels; imitation of the most costly marbles now in use; will be sold 25 per cent. below manufacturers prices. Also, marble mantels, monuments and tomb-stones. WM. S. SEE & CO., No. 586 Hudson-st.

SOLDIERS' CLAIMS.

$100 BOUNTY, SOLDIERS' AND WIDOWS' Pensions, back pay and prize money collected. Branch office in Washington. Agents wanted. Apply to, or address J. P. HUNT, Attorney-at-Law and Government Claim Agent, No. 247 Broadway, (Room No. 26,) New-York.

ALL WIDOWS, OR OTHER RELATIVES of deceased officers and soldiers, may apply for their pay $100 bounty and pensions through NETTLETON, GILBERT & CAMP, at their Law and Collection Office, No. 111 Broadway.

LOUIS BRANDT, VETERINARY SURGEON, No. 83 East 24th-st., New-York. Office hours from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. Consultation free.

INSTRUCTION.

THE ABBOT COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
5th-AV., CORNER OF 34th-ST.,
will reopen, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17.
For information or circulars, address
GORHAM D. ABBOT, Principal.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE,
CLAVERACK, COLUMBIA COUNTY, N. Y.
NEXT TERM OPENS SEPT. 19, 1862.

Special advantages. Classical instruction by a Yale graduate. Military drill under an experienced officer. A thorough and practical Commercial Course. Professors MARTIN and WOOD give special attention to piano and vocal music. Pupils taught to speak French and German. Fourteen professors and instructors. Board, washing, fuel, and tuition in common English, $40 per term of 14 weeks. Address Rev. A. FLACK, Principal.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH, BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 17 West 38th-st.,

Will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 18. Mrs. H. will be at home after Sept. 1. Before that time, all letters on business addressed as above, will receive prompt attention.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL,
No. 253 Madison-av.,
S. E. corner of 40th-st.,

Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 16. Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 1. Until then, letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

FORT EDWARD INSTITUTE.

Best planned and most successful Boarding Seminary in the State. See new catalogue for full particulars of rates and advantages. Fall Term begins Aug. 21. $36 per term of 14 weeks. Address Rev. JOSEPH E. KING Fort Edward, N. Y.

MRS. LEVERETT'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 32 West 18th-st.,

Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 16. Circulars, stating terms, &c., may be obtained at the above address.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.
DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 16 East 28th-st., will reopen Sept. 16.
C. H. GARDNER, Principal.

TEACHERS WANTED.—EXPERIENCED Episcopalian lady for English branches: an accomplished Professor of music: lady for music—she must be a superior vocalist; lady for piano and melodeon; French lady for music; Professor of Military tactics, at liberal salary; French lady for Philadelphia school—apply immediately; gentleman for gymnastics and drawing; lady for English branches and calisthenics; German lady for music and drawing; French gentleman for school near the City; Classical teacher as Principal of Select School on Staten Island; lady for music, drawing and French, in Louisville, Ky.; lady for English and music, as governess; French gentleman for Catholic College. For rent, Select School for Young Ladies, in New-York City. G. S. WOODMAN & CO., Educational Agents, No. 596 Broadway.

ALL PRINCIPALS, SCHOOL OFFICERS, and others, who desire to learn, through the "AMER. SCHOOL INST.," of well qualified teachers, *for any department of instruction*, are requested to notify us as early as convenient. No charge to those seeking teachers. Well prepared TEACHERS are invited to call. References: Rev. J. H. Brakeley, Pres't Female College, Bordentown, N. J.; John H. Willard, Troy, N. Y.; D. C. Van Norman, LL.D., New-York; Prof. J. A. Porter, Yale College; Pres't Hitchcock, Amherst; M. N. Wisewell, Eagleswood Military School, N. J.; Hon. Henry Barnard, LL.D., Hartford; W. H. Wells, Supt. Instruction, Chicago; Barnes & Burr, Ivison, Phinney & Co., Blakeman & Mason, Publishers, N. Y. G. S. WOODMAN & COMPANY, Educational Agents, No. 596 Broadway, New-York.

FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE, corner of Kingsbridge-road and 176th-st.—French is the language of the School. Daily tuition in French, English, Spanish and German. Collegiate course, Commercial Studies—Higher mathematics, surveying, chemistry and metallurgy, under the special direction of Prof. Estevey, Jr., Graduate Engineer of the Imperial School of Mines of Paris. Ample buildings, with 30 acres of ground, Laboratory and Mineralogical Cabinet. Boarders admitted during vacations. Reopens Sept. 7. LESPINASSE & ESTEVEY, Principals.

BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE—AT Bedford, Westchester County, New-York, under charge of Mr. and Mrs. Bolton, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 10, 1862. Highest advantages offered. Terms, $180 per year. Circulars may be had of J. M. Bates, Office of American Exchange Fire Insurance Company, corner of Broadway and Cedar sts., New-York; J. M. Rankin, Fulton Fire Insurance Company, No. 172 Broadway, corner Maiden-lane; Anson D. F. Randolph, No. 683 Broadway, or address Principal.

NAZARETH HALL BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Nazareth, Northampton County, Penn. The 78th Annual Session begins Aug. 7, 1862. Easy of access from New-York by Central Railroad of New-Jersey to Easton, and thence seven miles by stage. AGENTS—Messrs. A. BININGER & CO., Nos. 92 and 94 Liberty-st., New-York. Rev. EDWARD H. REICHEL, Principal.

"AMER. EDUCATIONAL BUREAU"—NO. 561 B'dway. Schools and families supplied with competent teachers for any department, gratuitously; parents with circulars and information of good schools, and teachers with positions. References—Rev. Dr. Van Norman, Profs. Calkins, Phelps and Boyd. SMITH, WILLSON & CO

MONTICELLO ACADEMY.—FALL SESSION opens Sept. 10. Location pleasant, healthy; instruction thorough. References—Isaac O. Barker, Esq., President of Rutger's Fire Ins. Co., No. 176 Chatham-square, New-York; G. W. Morrison, Esq., Nos. 313 and 315 Broadway, New-York. J. B. NIXON, A. M.

BLOOMFIELD FEMALE INSTITUTE, BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—A boarding and day school. The next term commences Aug. 4. Pupils can enter any time. Special attention is given to French. Circulars at T. J. CROWEN'S, No. 699 Broadway; or address the Principal, Miss E. N. J. HARRISON.

EASTON ACADEMY.—CLASSICAL AND COMmercial Boarding School for Boys, Easton, Ct., nine miles from Bridgeport. Fall Term opens Aug. 20. Parental discipline, thorough preparation for business or college. References—Faculty of Yale College. For circulars, address HENRY W. SIGLAR, A. B., Principal.

SCHOOLS.—CIRCULARS AND INFORMATION of good schools can be had gratuitously at the "AMER. EDUCATIONAL BUREAU," No. 561 B'dway. Schools and families furnished, without charge, with competent teachers. Superior teachers of music wanted. SMITH, WILLSON & CO.

MAPLE HALL—YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL, at Jamaica, Long Island, will reopen on the second MONDAY in September. Circulars at WATERS' music store.

MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE, HAVERSTRAW, N. Y.—A family boarding-school for fifteen boys. Beautiful location. Opens Sept. 1. LAVALETTE WILSON, A. M., Principal.

THE MISSES OAKLEY'S BOARDING and Day School for young Ladies will reopen MONDAY, the 15th of September, at No. 96 Madison-av., between 29th and 30th sts.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Forty-ninth Semi-annual Session will commence May 1. For circulars address the Principal, D. S. ROWE, A. M.

TEACHERS.

AS TEACHER.—A LADY OF UNEXCEPTIONable qualifications, possessed of the highest testimonials, and of long experience in teaching, desires a position. Salary not expected. A cheerful and agreeable home is, however, a desideratum. Parties desiring the services of a truly skillful and reliable instructress for the solid branches, may find it to their interest to confer with the advertiser. References exchanged. Address E. V. M., Box No 126 *Times* Office.

AS TEACHER.—AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER, thoroughly acquainted with the English, French and German languages, natural sciences, &c., wishes a situation in a college, or a similar educational establishment; highly favorable recommendations from prominent American gentlemen can be furnished. Address D. W., Box No. 165 *Times* Office.

AS TEACHER.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES A situation for a young lady friend, as teacher in a school or seminary, and would be willing to act as governess. She has had considerable experience, is a graduate of a Female Seminary, and can give the best of references. For further particulars, address T. J. M., Box No. 170 Post-office, West Troy, Albany Co., N. Y.

AS TEACHER.—A PARISIAN LADY, WITH the highest references, wishes to make engagements in schools to teach the French, German and Italian languages. She desires to live with a private family where her instruction may be considered an equivalent. Address No. 406 West 23d-st.

A GRADUATE OF A NEW-ENGLAND College, experienced in teaching, desires to give instruction in the classics, mathematics, and higher English branches; City reference and the highest testimonials given. Address H. S., Box 499 New-York Post-office.

A TEACHER—THOROUGHLY QUALIFIED TO teach vocal and instrumental music and French, is wanted in a small school near the City. A gentleman preferred. Address Box No. 5, Hackensack, N. J.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,
(ESTABLISHED, 1823,)
REMOVED FROM NO. 29 SPRUCE-ST., TO
NO. 22 BEEKMAN-ST., NEAR NASSAU.

PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE of PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEREOTYPING; Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copperfaced to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound. PETER C. CORTELYOU.

BALS TOLU.—500 POUNDS JUST RECEIVED and for sale by SCHIEFFELIN BROS. & CO., Nos. 170 and 172 William-st.

GUM ARABIC.—PICKED AND SORTS, IN cases and bales, for sale by SCHIEFFELIN BROS. & CO., Nos. 170 and 172 William-st.

LIQUORICE PASTE.—150 CASES LARGE AND small stick Sicily, for sale by SCHIEFFELIN BROS. & CO., Nos. 170 and 172 William-st.

BIRD PEPPERS.—100 MATS PRIME ZANZIbar, for sale by SCHIEFFELIN BROS. & CO., Nos. 170 and 172 William-st.

FINANCIAL.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES OF ALL ISSUES, GOLD, STOCKS, BONDS AND EXCHANGE, Bought and sold by LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., BANKERS, No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

EDWARD KING, (Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,) Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. No. 23 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

TERRE HAUTE, ALTON AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD.—The new First Mortgage Bonds of this Road, which will be ready for delivery on the 6th of August, at the office of the Company, No. 12 Wall-st., are dated July 1, 1862, and carry interest from that date; this leaves the interest on the coupons from February and August, 1862, to July 1, 1862, unprovided for. The undersigned, therefore, give notice that the interest due on the old bonds to the 1st of July, amounting to the sum of [illegible] will be paid on the Terre Haute and Alton coupon due Aug. 1, 1862, the interest for July being embraced in the new Bond; also, the interest to July 1 on coupon of the Belleville and Illinoistown road, dated [illegible] 1862, amounting to the sum of $23 33, will be paid at the Bank of North America, the interest for July and August being embraced in the new bond. The owners of the First Mortgage Bonds, on adjusting accounts at the Railroad office, between the old bonds which they have assigned and the new ones, will receive the coupon for August or September, and on presenting this coupon at the Bank, the owner will be paid, on the Terre Haute and Alton coupon $29 17, and on the Belleville coupon $23 33. Payment will be made on and after the 4th day of August.—Dated July 21, 1862.

A. C. FLAGG, } Receivers.
JOHN WILKINSON, }

ST. LOUIS, ALTON & TERRE HAUTE RAILROAD CO., }
No. 12 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1862. }

HOLDERS OF CERTIFICATES OF FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE TERRE HAUTE, ALTON AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY and FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE BELLEVILLE AND ILLINOISTOWN RAILROAD COMPANY, are notified that the new bonds of this Company, to be given in exchange therefor, will be ready for delivery on and after the 6th day of August, instant. Parties entitled to receive the new bonds will be required to execute the instrument of assignment of the old bonds in person, or by written power of attorney. The new bonds bear interest from 1st of July, up to which date the Trustees will pay the interest represented in the current coupons of the old bonds. R. BAYARD, Chairman of Committee.

TO HOLDERS OF JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD CO. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.—Public notice is hereby given, in accordance with the terms of the agreement between the Jeffersonville Railroad Company and the holders of its first mortgage bonds, dated April 14, 1859, that the United States Trust Company of New-York will, upon presentation at its office, No. 48 Wall-st., redeem at par and accrued interest [illegible] of said Jeffersonville Railroad Company first [illegible] bonds, numbered as follows, to wit: 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, [illegible] 11, 19, 22, 24, 25, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32 and 33; being the lowest outstanding numbers. From and after the 6th day of August, 1862, interest on said bonds will cease, by the terms of said agreement.
JOHN A. STEWART, Sec'y.

TO ARMY OFFICERS, PAYMASTERS AND OTHERS.—VAN VLECK & TUCKER, No. 4 Broadway, one door from Wall-st., will furnish small gold in dollar pieces, quarter eagles, and five dollar pieces in exchange for twenty dollar gold pieces, without extra charge, in amounts to suit.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD CO., }
TREASURER'S OFFICE, CORNER 4TH-AV. & 26TH ST., }
NEW-YORK July 29, 1862. }

INTEREST COUPONS OF THE SECOND Mortgage Bonds will be paid on and after August 1, at the Treasurer's office. W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

MONEY.—PERSONS REQUIRING TEMPORARY accommodation are requested to procure a prospectus of the Mutual Loan and Discount Company, No. 57 Chatham-st. Business bills promptly discounted.
URWICK & KING, Agents.

DEMAND NOTES FOR DUTIES, IN SUMS to suit, for sale by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCISCO City Interest Coupons purchased at lowest current rates by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, Corner Pine and Nassau sts., New-York.

GOLD, SILVER, AND UNITED STATES Demand Notes, bought at the highest premium, by F. P. JAMES & CO., No. 45 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, }
TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, July 19, 1862. }

EIGHTEENTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three per Cent. on the Capital Stock thereof,—free of the United States Income Tax, which will also be paid by the Company—payable on the 20th day of August next, upon stock registered at New-York, Boston and Albany, and on the 20th day of September next upon stock registered at London.

Stockholders whose stock is registered at New-York, will receive their Dividends at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.; those whose stock is registered at Boston, at the office of J. E. THAYER & BROTHER; those whose stock is registered at Albany, at the ALBANY CITY BANK; those whose stock is registered at London, at the UNION BANK OF LONDON, the latter at the rate of 4s. 1d. to the dollar.

The Transfer Books will be closed at the close of business on Thursday, the 31st day of July inst., and will be reopened at New-York, Albany and Boston on the morning of Saturday, the 23d day of August next.
JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, July 19, 1862.

EIGHTEENTH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Three and One-half (3½) per Cent., payable on the 1st day of August next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 23d inst. to day of payment inclusive. F. A. PLATT, Cashier.

ST. NICHOLAS BANK, No. 7 Wall-st., }
NEW-YORK, July 19, 1862. }

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Bank have declared a Dividend of Three and a Half per cent., payable on the 31st inst. The transfer book will be closed from to-day until the 31st inst., inclusive. A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE CO.—OFFICE No. 176 Chatham-square, corner Mott-st.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of *five per cent.*, payable to the stockholders on the 31st inst.

Transfer books closed from the 24th till the 31st inst., inclusive. By order. E. B. FELLOWS, Secretary.

BANK OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY, }
NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1862. }

THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS OF the Manhattan Company have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent. out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after Saturday, the 9th inst. J. S. HARBERGER, Cashier.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
NEW-YORK, June 28, 1862. }

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., payable on demand.
JAS. B. AMES, JR., Secretary.

THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, July 22, 1862.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable to the Stockholders on and after Thursday, the 31st inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date. N. F. PALMER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE LENOX FIRE INS. CO. No. 16 WALL-ST. }
NEW-YORK, July 8, 1862. }

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. has been declared this day, payable on demand.
WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—NEW-YORK, JULY 15, 1862.—THE Board of Directors of the East River Insurance Company have this day declared a Dividend of Five Per Cent., payable on demand.
THOS. PALMER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE AND MARINE }
INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, July 26, 1862. }

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Six per Cent., payable on the 29th inst. D. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE GEBHARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—No. 1 Pine-st.—July 21, 1862.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five Per Cent., payable on demand.
JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

ODDIE & ST. GEORGE, STOCK, NOTE, FOREIGN }
EXCHANGE AND COLLECTION BROKERS, }
No. 56 EXCHANGE-PLACE, }
NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1862. }

THE COPARTNERSHIP EXISTING BEtween ORVILLE ODDIE and C. R. ST. GEORGE, under the name and style of ODDIE & ST. GEORGE, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

COPARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership for the transaction of a general Stock and Foreign Exchange Brokerage business, under the name and firm of ODDIE, ST. GEORGE & CO.

ORVILLE ODDIE.
C. R. ST. GEORGE,
A. R. FULLERTON.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXisting under the firm of LEWIS B. BROWN & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the late firm will be settled by LEWIS B. BROWN, who will sign in liquidation. LEWIS B. BROWN.
NEW-YORK, July 31, 1862. J. M. COGGESHALL.

Messrs. LEWIS B. BROWN and LAURENCE MYERS, Jr., become members of our firm from this date. The Banking, Exchange and Collection business will be continued as heretofore at No. 6 Broad-st.
NEW-YORK, August 1, 1862. P. M. MYERS & CO.,

J. M. COGGESHALL engages in the Flour trade, on his own account, at No. 9 South-st.
NEW-YORK, August 1, 1862.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership under the firm of MANNING & DE FOREST, for the transaction of a General Banking and Brokerage business. Domestic and foreign specie, demand notes, land warrants, &c., bought and sold.
JOHN B. MANNING,
A. H. DE FOREST,
No. 200 Broadway, near Fulton-st.
NEW-YORK, July 17, 1862.

COPARTNERSHIP.—I HAVE THIS DAY ASSOCIATED with me Mr. EDWARD P. GILBERT, under the name and firm of GEO. HERKIMER & CO. The Flour and Grain commission business will be continued at No. 109 Broad-st. GEO. HERKIMER.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1862.

INSURANCE.

OFFICE OF THE
NEW-YORK MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 61 WILLIAM-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 25, 1862.

The Trustees submit the following statement of the affairs of the Company, in conformity with the requirements of the Charter:

Outstanding Premiums to July 1, 1861		$190,439 29
Premiums received since		535,891 80
Total		$726,331 09

No policies have been issued upon Life Risks, nor upon Fire Risks, disconnected with Marine Risks.

Earned Premiums to July 1, 1862		$562,797 37
Losses and Expenses	$358,915 41	
Return Premiums	45,527 56	
Re-Insurance, &c	52,355 53	
Total	$456,798 50	

The Company have the following assets:

Cash in Banks	$41,655 64	
United States Stocks and Treasury Notes	309,350 00	
New-York State, Bank and City Stocks	180,407 70	
Loans on Stocks and Cash due the Company	36,002 57	
Real Estate, Bonds and Mortgages	104,675 79	
		672,091 70
Premium Notes and Bills Receivable		240,325 37
Salvage, Re-Insurance and other Claims due the Company		50,167 48
Insurance Scrip and Sundry Notes at estimated value		38,065 95
Total Assets		$1,000,649 80

In view of the above results, the Board of Trustees have this day resolved to pay a dividend of interest of SIX PER CENT. in cash on the outstanding Certificates of Profits, to the holders thereof or their legal representatives, on and after SATURDAY, the 30th day of August next.

Also, *Resolved*, That a dividend of FIFTEEN PER CENT. be declared on the net amount of earned premiums for the year ending June 30, 1862, for which certificates will be issued on and after MONDAY, the 1st day of September next.

The Trustees, after reserving over HALF A MILLION OF DOLLARS PROFITS, have further resolved that FIFTY PER CENT. (50 per cent.) of the Outstanding Certificates of the Company, of the issue of 1858, be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof or their legal representatives, on and after MONDAY, the 1st day of September next, from which date all interest thereon will cease.

The Certificates to be produced at the time of payment, and canceled to the extent of FIFTY PER CENT. (50 per cent.)

By order of the Board,
W. P. HANSFORD, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

J. W. SCHMIDT, FRANCIS HATHAWAY,
STEWART BROWN, HENRY A. SMYTHE,
ROBERT B. MINTURN, LLOYD ASPINWALL,
STEPHEN JOHNSON, E. P. FABRI,
CHAS. H. MARSHALL, EDWARD KAUPE,
ARTHUR LEARY, HENRY OELRICHS,
HENRY MEYER, HENRY W. HUBBELL,
EDW. H. R. LYMAN, JAMES R. SMITH,
GEORGE MOKE, GEORGE MOSLE,
E. V. THEBAUD, GUSTAVE H. KISSEL,
JOHN H. EARLE, President,
JOHN H. LYELL, Vice-President.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Office No. 52 Wall-st., New-York.
CASH CAPITAL $250,000, WITH A LARGE SURPLUS.
DIRECTORS:

HUGH LAING, NOAH S. HUNT,
EFF'GHAM TOWNSEND, THOMAS SMULL,
CHAS. R. SWORDS, J. H. RANSOM,
JOHN PENFOLD, GEO. A. TOWNSEND,
JOHN COMPTON, DON ALONZO CUSHMAN,
D. HENRY HAIGHT, U. J. SMITH,
JOSEPH LAWRENCE, SYLVEST'R L. H. WARD,
LEONARDO S. SUAREZ, ALVE. E. LAING,
SILAS BRONSON, ROBERT M. BRUCE,
A. R. ENO, JOHN SCOTT BOYD,
JOHN WATSON, A. YZNAGA DEL VALLE,
SAMUEL WILLETS, HENRY S. LEVERICH,
S. T. NICOLL, LAWRENCE TURNURE,
GEO. GRISWOLD, JR., JOHN J. WALKER.
HUGH LAING, President.
JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

RAILROADS.

ROCKAWAY! ROCKAWAY!!
"ON OLD LONG ISLAND'S SEA-GIRT SHORE!"

Trains of the BROOKLYN CENTRAL AND JAMAICA RAILROAD COMPANY leave SOUTH FERRY, BROOKLYN, for ROCKAWAY, *invariably* connecting at JAMAICA with UNION LINE of stages, as follows: At 7:45, 8:45, A. M.; at 3:15, 4:15 P. M.; on SUNDAYS, at 7:45 A. M.; at 5:30 P. M. Through tickets, to and from Rockaway, SIXTY CENTS, to be had at railroad office, SOUTH FERRY, and at the hotels, ROCKAWAY. Running time, TWO HOURS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.
FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.

Summer arrangement, commencing Thursday, May 8, 1862.

For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th st. station.

For all local trains, see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't Sup't.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—For Long Branch, Red Bank, Shrewsbury, Manchester, Tom's River, &c. On and after July 14, the new and fast steamer THOMAS COLLYER will leave Murray-st. Wharf at 6:30 and 10:30 A. M., and 4 P. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with cars. On SATURDAY AFTERNOON, until further notice, the steamboat will leave at 2:30 and 5:30 P. M., instead of 4 o'clock. Returning, cars leave Long Branch at 7:15 and 10:40 A. M., and 4 P. M., except on Saturday, when the afternoon train will leave at 2:30 and 5:30 P. M. Stages connect for Tuckerton, Manahawken, Tom's River, Highlands, Squan, Point Pleasant, &c. First-class meals on board the steamboat. Passengers for points below Eatontown, on the main line, will take the 2:30 P. M. boat on Saturdays.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Passenger Dépôt at James-slip and foot 34th-st., E. R.

Summer Arrangement—Leave New-York at 8 A. M. for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient and Hampton.
At 8 A. M. 12 M., and 4:30 P. M., for Syosset.
At 3:30 P. M., for Greenport.
At 6 P. M., for Farmingdale.
On Sunday a train leaves Hunter's Point, (34th-st. Ferry,) at 8½ A. M. for Riverhead and intermediate stations at excursion rates. Returning leaves Riverhead at 3 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave from foot of Chambers-st., viz.: 6 A. M., Mail, for Dunkirk. This train remains over night at Elmira, and proceeds the next morning. 7 A. M., Express, for Buffalo; 9 A. M., Milk, daily, for Otisville; 12:15 P. M., Accommodation, daily, for Port Jervis; 4 P. M., Way, for Middletown and Newburgh; 5 P. M., Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk. P. M., Emigrant, for Dunkirk.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:25 A. M., and 3:40 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car) 10:15 P. M.	10.40 P. M., (Sundays included.)

GO TO THE SEA SIDE.—THE CARS OF THE Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad Company are now running regularly from Fulton and Catherine Ferries to Church Lane, Greenfield, Gravesend and Coney Island. This is the best route to Sheepshead Bay. Private parties and associations and pic-nic parties accommodated on application at the office.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD ACCOMMODATION—OLD SOUTH FERRY TERMINUS.—Trains leave at 7:45 A. M., 3:15 P. M. for Greenport; 11:45 A. M., 4:15 P. M for Syossett; 7:45, 11:45 A. M., 3:15, 4:15, 5:45 P. M. for Hempstead; hourly for Jamaica, from 7:45 A. M. to 6:45 P. M.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 4:30 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 4:20 and 6:05 P. M., and 1:05 P. M. on Wednesdays and Saturdays only. T. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER, }
No. 39 PARK-ROW, TIMES BUILDINGS, NEW-YORK. }

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INCLOSED in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the titles of the work and with the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office, until 12½ o'clock P. M. of TUESDAY, August 12, 1862, for each of the following works, viz.:

For fencing lots in the following places, viz.:

Southeast corner of Pearl and Chambers streets, numbers four hundred and fourteen, four hundred and sixteen and four hundred and eighteen.

Blocks bounded by Broadway, Ninth-avenue, Fifty-ninth and Sixtieth streets, and Sixtieth and Sixty-first streets.

Northeast corner of Forty-fourth-street and Tenth-avenue.

Block bounded by Forty-second and Forty-third streets, and the Tenth and Eleventh avenues.

North side of Fortieth-street, between the Tenth and Eleventh avenues.

North side of Thirty-sixth-street, between the Second-avenue and St. Gabriel's Church.

South side of Thirtieth-street, one hundred feet from the southerly corner of Second-avenue.

South side of Forty-second-street, between the Eighth and Ninth avenues.

Southwest corner of Thirty-eighth-street and Fourth-avenue, where not already done.

North side of Fifty-eighth-street, south side of Fifty-ninth-street, from the Seventh-avenue to the buildings on the said street west of the Seventh-avenue; on the Seventh-avenue, west side, between Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth streets.

For setting curb and gutter in Ninth-avenue, from Fifty-fourth to Sixty-fourth streets, and flagging a space four feet wide through the sidewalks of the same; and for fencing and flagging in front of vacant lots on the west side of the Sixth-avenue, between Forty-first and Forty-second streets.

DATED STREET DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, Aug 1, 1862.
SHEPHERD F. KNAPP,
Street Commissioner.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR REVENUE STAMPS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, }
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, July 26, 1862. }

PROPOSALS will be received until WEDNESDAY, the 6th of August next, for furnishing Revenue Stamps, under the recent act of Congress imposing stamp duties.

Bidders will state the price per thousand stamps, deliverable in packages of ten thousand each at the Treasury Department in Washington.

Also, the price per thousand in similar packages, deliverable to the agent of the Department at the place of manufacture.

Also, the price per thousand, delivered in larger packages, as required, either at the Department or place of manufacture.

Also, the price per thousand, separated in such quantities as may be daily ordered for the use of Collectors and others, never less than two hundred stamps, and securely packed in tin cases, suitable binders' board boxes, with muslin, or other equally strong covers, or lined envelopes, according to the quantity and distance to be conveyed, as may be required by the Department, stating the difference, if any, between the cost of delivery to an agent at the place of manufacture and at Washington.

All such packages, before mailing, to be reëxamined, and the stamps recounted by an agent of this Department.

Bidders will also give the additional cost for directing packages for the mails and preparing blank receipts, under the direction of an agent of the Department, either at the Department or manufactory.

Proposals must be made for the stamps in sheets, perfectly gummed, and perforated in such a manner that each separate stamp can be readily detached and used.

On and after Wednesday, the 30th of July instant, designs for the proposed stamps may be seen at the office of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

Each bid is to be accompanied with a specimen of the style of engraving and the quality of paper to be furnished, which will be submitted to a board of disinterested experts or artists for examination; and the accepted bidder, before the final consummation of a contract, will be required to furnish proof impressions of the engravings of the several denominations of stamps.

Specimens of board and tin boxes and lined envelopes must also be submitted with each bid. It is necessary to protect the boxes by muslin, or other covers, in the most effectual manner, against wet and abrasion. The contract will require all dies and plates to be prepared and kept in repair, and that new dies and plates shall be made, either for the present denominations of stamps or others, without charge, at the pleasure of the Department. And all such dies and plates are to be the property of the United States, for the service of the Treasury Department.

No bids will be considered except from parties who have been actually engaged in the business of copper-plate or steel engraving and printing, and who are thus engaged at the time of bidding, and provided with all the necessary facilities to execute the work promptly, and give the requisite protection to the stamps, dies and plates in their possession.

Parties not known to the Department will furnish proof as to these points.

In awarding the contract the Commissioner of Internal Revenue reserves the right of deciding which bid, in its practical results, may be most to the interest of the Department, having reference to the style of the work, security, mode of packing, &c.

Proposals should be carefully sealed, and marked "Proposals for Revenue Stamps," and addressed to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

GEORGE S. BOUTWELL,
Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

TO CONTRACTORS.

Separate sealed proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work for which the bid may be offered, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., of WEDNESDAY, August 13, 1862, for the construction of the following works, viz.:

Sewer in Ridge-street, between Delancey and Rivington streets; sewer in Grand-street, from No. 445 to Sheriff-street; trap-block pavement of Elm-street, between Duane and Reade streets, and crosswalks in Sixth-avenue, at Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth streets.

Blank forms for the bids, and all other necessary information, can be obtained on application to the Contract Clerk at this office.

THOS. STEPHENS,
THOS. B. TAPPEN,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

OFFICE OF THE CROTON AQUEDUCT BOARD, August 1, 1862.

ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE OFFICE, }
12TH AND GIRARD STS., PHILADELPHIA, July 19, 1862. }

PROPOSALS FOR BLANKETS AND HATS.—Separate Sealed Proposals will be received by the undersigned, at this Office, until 12 o'clock M., on TUESDAY, 5th day of August next, for furnishing and delivering at the Schuylkill Arsenal,

75,000 ARMY BLANKETS,

wool, gray, (with the letters U. S. in black, four inches long, in the centre,) to be seven feet long, five feet six inches wide, and to weigh five pounds each. Also,

32,000 UNIFORM HATS, (black felt.)

All deliveries will be subject to inspection, and must conform in all respects to the sealed army patterns deposited in this Office; a just and rigid comparison will be made between the articles offered and the samples.

Proposals will be received for any part of the above articles. Bidders will state the time and amount of each delivery. The blankets are required to be delivered within ninety days, and the hats within sixty days from date of award of contract.

The right is reserved by the Deputy Quartermaster-General to accept any part or the whole of a bid offered, or to reject the bids in whole or in part, as the interest of the Government in his opinion may require. Each proposal must be signed by the individual or firm making it, and be accompanied by a satisfactory guarantee that the bidder will execute a contract, with good and sufficient bond, if his bid be accepted. Proposals unaccompanied with satisfactory guarantee will not be considered; and contracts will be awarded only to established manufacturers of, or dealers in, the articles. The failure to comply with any one order under the contract to operate to the forfeiture of the entire penalty of the bond. Proposals will be indorsed, "Proposals for Blankets and Hats," and addressed to G. H. CROSMAN,
Deputy Quartermaster-General.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER, }
No. 39 Park-row, Times Building, New-York. }

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INCLOSED in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work and the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until half past 12 o'clock P. M. of THURSDAY, July 31, 1862, for each of the following works, viz.:

Regulating and grading One Hundred and Tenth street, between Sixth and Ninth avenues.

For flagging sidewalks in Duane and Reade streets, between City Hall-place and Chatham-street.

For setting curb and gutter in Eleventh-avenue, between Forty-eighth and Fifty-third streets, and flagging a space four feet wide through the sidewalks of same.

For building pier foot of Fifty-ninth-street, North River.

For dredging slip between piers number Nineteen and Twenty, North River.

Proposals must be directed to the Street Commissioner, who reserves the right to reject all the estimates offered, if he deems it for the interest of the Corporation. Bidders are required to write out the amount of their bids, in addition to inserting the same in figures. Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and the agreements, can be obtained at this office.—Dated Street Department, New-York, July 19, 1862.
SHEPHERD F. KNAPP, Street Commissioner.

OFFICE OF THE CROTON AQUEDUCT BOARD, }
July 25, 1862. }

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEPARATE SEALED proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work for which the bid may be offered, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, M., of Wednesday, August 6, 1862, for the construction of the following sewers, to wit:

In Forty-ninth street, from near Ninth-avenue to and through Tenth-avenue to sewer in Forty-seventh-street;

In Grove-street, from sewer in Hudson-street to a point 170 feet east of Hudson-street; and

In Sixth-avenue, between Forty-third and Forty-fourth-streets.

Blank forms for the bids, and all other necessary information, can be obtained on application to the Contract Clerk at this office.

THOMAS STEPHENS,
THOS. B. TAPPEN,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

OFFICE OF CLERK OF BOARD OF SUPERVISORS, }
No. 7 CITY HALL, Aug. 1, 1862. }

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until August 12, 1862, at 12 M.:

For 250 to 300 tons of the best Anthracite Coal, for the use of the Courts and offices of the County, the ton to be calculated at 2,240 pounds.

Also, proposals for 50 cords of Kindling Wood, pine, cut and split for use.

The said coal and wood to be delivered at such times and places as the Committee may designate.

The Committee reserve the right to reject any and all proposals.

JAMES DAVIS,
WILLIAM. M. TWEED,
SHERIDAN SHOOK,
SMITH ELY, JR.,
ORISON BLUNT,
WILLIAM C. CONNER,
ELIJAH F. PURDY,
Committee.

OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT BOARD, }
JULY 22, 1862. }

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEPARATE SEALED proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work for which the bid may be offered, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., of Monday, August 4, 1862:

For the construction of the trap-block pavement of Canal-street from Centre-street to Broadway;

And of crosswalks on Fourth-avenue, at Thirty-eighth, Thirty-ninth and Fortieth streets;

And at the intersection of Fifty-ninth-street and Broadway.

Blank forms for bids, and all other necessary information can be obtained on application to the Contract Clerk, at this office.

THOMAS STEPHENS,
THOS. B. TAPPEN,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, }
WASHINGTON, July 25, 1862. }

WASHINGTON AQUEDUCT.—PROPOSALS will be received at this Department until 12 o'clock M. on WEDNESDAY, the 27th day of August, for completing the distributing reservoir of the Washington Aqueduct. Plans and specifications may be seen after the 12th of August.

Proposals to be sealed, indorsed "Proposals for Reservoir, and directed to "Hon. Caleb B. Smith, Secretary of the Interior, Washington."
WALTER J. SMITH, Chief Clerk.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

I. O. O. F.—THE R. W. GRAND ENCAMPMENT of Southern New-York will hold its annual session for the election of officers and other business, in the room, O. F. Hall, corner Grand-st., on MONDAY, Aug. 4, at 8 o'clock P. M. By order,
JOHN J. DAVIES, Grand Scribe.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE plat owners in the Rockland Cemetery will be held on FRIDAY, 7th inst., at the office of Charles Gould, Esq., President, No. 2 Hanover-st., at 9½ A. M., when two Trustees will be elected.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1862. E. H. LORD, Secretary.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSIONS TO CONEY ISLAND.—Health, comfort and pleasure. Cars leave Fulton and Catharine Ferries, Brooklyn, every 20 minutes.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED! HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (50th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility. Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copabia, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, instruments, &c., should purchase this original work, for $1, of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; or the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etats Unis, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospital of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhea or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Gleet or Gonorrhea of long standing, where all internal remedies have failed, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., the only place.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 23 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $4 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

NERVOUS DEBILITY, PHYSIOLOGY AND PATHOLOGY OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.—By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Special Anatomy, &c., in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. Revised Edition. Price $1 mailed. Those who have been disappointed in the use of so-called "Specific" remedies for the cure of Seminal Weakness, Impotency, and kindred complaints, would do well to procure a copy of this Book, and read especially pages 113, 114, 115, and 264 to 269. To be had only of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., New-York.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instruction given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free, to any address, on receipt of two 3-cent stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

PROSTRATED POWERS RESTORED.—Functional derangements incidental to both sexes, restored to a healthy tone by the use of Triesmar No. 1. Read the book entitled "Human Frailty"—it explains everything. Published by Dr. BARROW, No 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal,) New-York, and sent free everywhere on receipt of 25 cents worth of postage stamps. Sold also by Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and T. Worthington, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

TO YOUNG MEN.—SCORES OF GRATEFUL letters weekly are now received from people who have recovered PERFECT HEALTH by following the directions contained in DRS. TRALL and JACKSON'S great work, called "PATHOLOGY OF THE REPRODUCTIVE ORGANS, AND THE SEXUAL ORGANISM AND ITS HEALTHFUL MANAGEMENT." Price $3. For sale in New-York by SINCLAIR TOUSEY, No. 121, and H. DEXTER, No. 113 Nassau-st.; C. BLANCHARD, No. 30 Ann-st., and all booksellers everywhere.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID.—Published for the benefit and as a warning and a caution to young men who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, &c.; supplying at the same time the means of Self-Cure. By one who has cured himself after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. By inclosing a postpaid, addressed envelope, single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. York.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases of females. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing, &c. Remedies for monthly derangements from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed. The Mother's Almanac and Ladies' Private Circular, containing particulars, mailed free, in letter form, on receipt of four stamps. Write for it and escape quackery. Office address—Dr. THIERS, No. 1,217 Broadway.

FOUND AT LAST.—THE ONLY SAFE, CERtain and sure remedy for either single or married ladies in regulating and removing all obstructions. Dr. POWERS' French Periodical Drops. Therefore every lady should use them. Designed expressly for obstinate cases which all other remedies of the kind have failed to cure. Office No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. The French Preventive, $4 per dozen. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. You who have contracted that soul and body-destroying vice, Secret Habits, Dr. HUNTER'S Red Drop cures the worst cases. Price $1, with a book.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J. with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 5th-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee $5.

SULPHUR AND VAPOR BATHS—ESTABLISHED IN 1820—The only genuine baths in the United States, at No. 1 Carroll-place, Bleecker-st., corner of Laurens, for cure of rheumatism, mercurial affections, &c. Given daily by Dr. A. L. TIMOLAT & CO.

DR. WILLIAM MILLER, ELECTRICIAN, has removed from No. 141 4th-av., to No. 474 Broadway, between Broome and Grand sts., where, after 27 years' practice in this City, he will be glad to see his patrons and friends.

SOMETHING FOR LADIES.—DR. COX'S Japan Secret, the great periodical remedy for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 36 Leroy-st., near Bleecker. Ladies can consult Dr. COX confidentially. Hours from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor. The great periodical remedy, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

NOTICE.—DR. C. D. HAMMOND (AUTHOR OF "NERVOUS DEBILITY," &c.) has returned from Europe, and may be consulted as heretofore, at No. 31 East 27th-st., fifth house from Madison-av., from 8 to 10, 1 to 3, and 6 to 9 evening.

FOR GENTLEMEN'S USE.—FRENCH INDIA rubber goods—three different articles. Price 40 cents each—$3 per dozen. For a descriptive circular call on or address MACKEY & CO., No. 81 Nassau-st., Room 12.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear, its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent-stamps, [illegible]

SHIPPING.

STEAM FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
THE STEAMSHIP
GREAT EASTERN,
WALTER PATON, Commander,
WILL BE DISPATCHED

FROM LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN,	FROM NEW-YORK.
SATURDAY, Aug. 16.	TUESDAY, Sept. 9.
WEDNESDAY, Oct. 1.	SATURDAY, Oct. 25.
TUESDAY, Nov. 18.	THURSDAY, Dec. 11.

This magnificent ship having proved herself unequaled for speed, safety and comfort, (sea-sickness being unknown on board,) is strongly recommended as the most eligible conveyance for passengers.

First Cabin, from..........$110 to $155 each berth, according to the size, situation and accommodation of the State-rooms, all having the same privileges in the Saloons and in regard to meals and attendance.

Suites of apartments for families may be engaged by special agreement.

Servants accompanying passengers, and children under 12 years of age, half fare; infants free.

Second Cabin State-room Berths, meals served at separate table, $80.

Tickets for the voyage to and from Liverpool, in First and Second Cabin, at a fare and a half.

Third Cabin—Intermediate State-room—Passengers found with bed, bedding, table utensils, and good substantial food, $55.

Steerage, with superior accommodations, $35.

Each passenger allowed twenty cubic feet of luggage.

An experienced surgeon on board.

For freight and passage, apply to
CHAS. A. WHITNEY
At the office, No. 26 Broadway, New-York.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR,
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

SCOTIA, Capt. Judkins.	CHINA, Capt. Anderson.
PERSIA, Capt. Lott.	ASIA, Capt. Cook.
ARABIA, Capt. Stone.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	CANADA, Capt. Muir.
AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.	NIAGARA, Capt. A. Ryrie.

AUSTRALASIAN.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The passage money by the steamships sailing after the 1st AUGUST will be:

FROM NEW-YORK,	
Chief Cabin	$150
Second Cabin	85
FROM BOSTON,	
Chief Cabin	$125
Second Cabin	70

SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 16.
EUROPA leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 23.
PERSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 30.
ASIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 6.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 13.
ARABIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 20.
SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 27.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The steamship EDINBURGH will be dispatched from New-York for LIVERPOOL, as an extra steamer, on WEDNESDAY, 6th of August, and will carry a limited number of passengers. JNO. G. DALE, Agent.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, TOUCHING AT QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.)—The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

CITY OF WASHINGTON......SATURDAY, Aug. 2.
ETNA......SATURDAY, Aug. 9.
CITY OF MANCHESTER......SATURDAY, Aug. 16.

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First cabin	$85	Steerage	$35
First cabin to London	90	Steerage to London	38
First cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	43
First cabin to Hamburg	95	Steerage to Hamburg	40

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown; 1st cabin, 15, 17 and 21 Guineas. Steerage from Liverpool, £8 8s. From Queenstown, £6 6s. And those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at the current rate of exchange.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced surgeons are attached to each steamer.

For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow, to ALEX. MALCOMB, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown, to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London, to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris, to JULES DECOUE, No. 48 Rue Nortre Dame des Victories, Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia, to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR LIVERPOOL ON THE 5th AUGUST.
CABIN PASSAGE ONLY,
BY THE SPLENDID CLIPPER SHIP
NONPARIEL,
B. G. GREEN, Commander.

This celebrated clipper ship has unrivaled accommodation, and is a desirable conveyance for cabin passengers, having made the passage in thirteen days, (13.)

Apply to
THOMAS RICHARDSON & CO.,
No. 15 Broadway.
or to Capt. GREEN, on board, at Pier No. 8 N. R.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP
COLUMBIA,
D. B. BARTON, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 4, North River, for Havana,
on WEDNESDAY, August 6, at
12 o'clock, noon, precisely.
For passage, Apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS VIA KEY WEST.
THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP
MARION,
J. D. PHILLIPS, U. S. Navy, Commander,
Will leave Pier No. 4, North River, for New-Orleans, *via* Key West, on SATURDAY, Aug. 2, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.
For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.—The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clydebuilt steamer NOVA SCOTIAN, Capt. BORLAND, carrying the Canadian and United States mails, will sail from Quebec next SATURDAY, Aug. 9. Rates of passage from New-York—First-class, according to accommodations, $95 and $70; Steerage, found with good provisions, $35. Rates of passage from New-York and return, at the following reduced rates: First Cabin, $169 25 and $198; Steerage, $80. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.
SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP *New-York*, G. WENKE, Commander, carrying the United States mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on
SATURDAY, AUGUST 2, AT 12 O'CLOCK M.,
FOR
BREMEN, *via* SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
at the following rates:
For the first cabin, $115; second cabin, $70; steerage, $40.
For Freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Passports issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates of naturalization.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS.—ADDRESS or apply to H. W. COLVER, No. 247 Broadway, (Room No. 26,) New-York.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following Assessments have been completed, and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: Receiving basins and culverts in Chambers-street and James-slip; sewer in One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, from Fifth-avenue to and through Third-avenue to Harlem River; receiving basin southeast corner Suffolk and Houston streets.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Chambers-street, between Pearl and Cherry streets; on north side of South-street, between Roosevelt and Oliver-street; on both sides of Water and Cherry-street, between Roosevelt and Oliver streets; on both sides of James-slip, between South and Oak street; both sides of Roosevelt-street, between Cherry and Madison streets; both sides of Oak-street, between Chestnut and James streets; both sides of Bowery, between Chestnut and Roosevelt streets; of south side of Batavia-street, between Chambers and James streets; north sides of One Hundred and Twenty-eighth-street, between Fifth and Second avenues; on both sides of One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, between Fifth and Second avenues; on south side of One Hundred and Thirtieth-street, between Fifth and Second avenues; on both sides of Fourth-avenue, between One Hundred and Twenty-eighth and One Hundred and Thirtieth streets; on both sides of Third-avenue, between One Hundred and Twenty-eighth and One Hundred and Thirtieth streets; east side of Suffolk-street, between Stanton and Houston streets.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL, } Board
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } of
WM. A. DOOLEY, } Assessors.

OFFICE, BOARD OF ASSESSORS, }
New Court-house, Aug. 1, 1862. }

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.
T. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
G. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.
ALEX. FREAR,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
SATURDAY, AUG. 2, 1862.
GRAND FAMILY HOLIDAY.
TWO SPLENDID PERFORMANCES.
Afternoon at 3 o'clock, Evening at 7½, at each of which Mr. ALFRED BURNET, COMIC DELINEATOR, and Mr. KELLY and MASTER LEON,
All appear in their inimitable entertainments.
The following novelties to be seen at all hours:
THE CONNECTICUT GIANT GIRL,
9 feet 1½ inches round the body, and weighs 628 lbs.
NED, THE LEARNED SEAL.
Ned plays the organ, kisses his Keeper, shoulders the musket, shakes hands with the ladies, throws them kisses, &c.
DEN OF LIVING MONSTER SERPENTS,
AQUARIAL GARDEN, &c., &c.
Admission to all, only 25 cts.; children under 10, 15 cts.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—SUMMER SEASON.
Lessee and Manager..........WM. WHEATLEY.
The coolest theatre in New-York.
POSITIVELY THE LAST NIGHT
Of Mr. COLLINS, the distinguished Irish comedian and vocalist, prior to his departure for Europe.
THIS (Saturday) EVENING, Aug. 2, will be repeated Lover's celebrated Drama of
RORY O'MORE.
Rory O'More (with songs)..........Mr. COLLINS
On MONDAY, first appearance in three years of the celebrated GABRIEL RAVEL and troupe, with the WORLD'S WONDER,
YOUNG AMERICA.
Box Book now open.

WALLACK'S.
Entrances on Broadway and 13th-st.
Doors open at 7½; commences at 8.
LAST WEEK OF THE BURLESQUE
FRA DIAVOLO.
THIS (Saturday) EVENING, Aug. 2,
Will be given, last time,
FRA DIAVOLO,
Mr. and Mrs. FLORENCE, and the whole comedy company appearing.
To commence with a grand drama with FLORENCE in one of his famous Irish parts.

WINTER GARDEN THEATRE.
SATURDAY EVENING, AUG. 2, 1862,
RICHELIEU; OR, THE CONSPIRACY.
Cardinal Richelieu........by..........Mr. Fleming
THE ROUGH DIAMOND.
Margery..........(with songs)......Mrs. Sedley Brown
In rehearsal, a new play, called
LOOK OUT FOR THE DRAFT.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway,
Opposite Metropolitan Hotel.
George Christy and J. N. Briggs..Lessees and Proprietors.
George Christy..........Stage Manager.
J. N. Briggs..........Business Manager and Treasurer.
SATURDAY EVENING, Aug. 2.
The laughable Farce of the Double Bedded Room—George Christy as Dulcimer Swipes.
The famous Quartette, Reeves, Morland, Birch and Corwin.
The famous Clog-Dancer R. SANDS.
A Grand Matinée every SATURDAY, at 3, for ladies and children.
Admittance 25 cents; no half price, except for children, to Matinée only.
Doors open at 7. Curtain rises at 8 precisely.

WONDERFUL WONDERS!!

At the PARISIAN CABINET OF WONDERS AND ANATOMY, No. 553 Broadway, next door to Ball, Black & Co.'s, New-York. Just added to this large, superb and world-famed collection, a perfect freak of nature, a monster Child, with two heads, four legs and three arms. In conjunction with this interesting sight, there are wonders of an unsurpassed and thrilling nature. At one glance is seen 1,700 parts of the human body. The institution has been pronounced, by the many thousands who crowd to it daily, to have a truly moral tendency.

Lectures daily on interesting scientific and pathological subjects.

Open, for gentlemen only, from 10 A. M. until 10 P. M. Admission 25 cents.

THE GREAT FALL, NIAGARA.
BY F. E. CHURCH.

The original subscribers to the chromo-lithograph of Church's "Niagara," who were entitled to the premium engravings, in accordance with the terms of subscription, will please present their certificate at the office of S. T. WILLIAMS, No. 652 Broadway, and receive the parcel to which they may be entitled.

Circulars for this object were issued to all the subscribers in the early part of the year 1860, and as there are some who have not presented their certificates, their parcel of engravings will be retained for their benefit until the 1st of September, 1862, after which time they will be forfeited.

NIXON'S CREMORNE GARDEN,
14th-st. and 6th-av.
THIRD NIGHT of the intensely laughable pantomime, entitled,
SPIRIT OF THE FLOOD.
In which Señorita CUBAS, COSTA, THELEUR, TOPHOFF, XIMENES, LEHMANN, WIETOFF, RONZANI, and all the artists will appear.
MONDAY NIGHT, first appearance of M. DENIER, the Great Comique, from the London Theatres.
GREEK FIRE FOUNTAIN EVERY NIGHT.
Admission to the whole, 25 cents.

THE DUSSELDORF GALLERY.

This superb collection of Paintings is again open for exhibition at the old Gallery, No. 548 Broadway. This is the finest Gallery of Paintings in the country. The pictures are all for sale. For any information in regard to price, terms, &c., address JAS. W. WARD,
Secretary Inst. Art. No. 548 Broadway.

GALLERY OF PAINTINGS NOW OPEN.

FINE ART INSTITUTE, No. 625 Broadway—day and evening. A splendid collection of Paintings, Statuary, &c., including Pollock's great picture of "Undine," Gignoux's "Indian Summer," and over one hundred other choice works. Admission 25 cents.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—"DAILY LINE."—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 26 East River, daily, at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Housatonic, Naugatuck, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad; also, the Shore Line to Saybrook and New-London. Freight taken, and way-bill to all stations on the Housatonic Railroad, at contract prices.
GEO. W. CORLIES, Agent.

FOR FISHKILL AND POUGHKEEPSIE.—The steamboat RIP VAN WINKLE, leaves every Tuesday and Friday, at 1 o'clock, P. M., from the foot of Robinson-st., landing at Cozzens, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Newburgh, Low Point, Marlborough, and Milton. Returning, leaves Poughkeepsie the same evening at 7 o'clock, landing at Low Point and Fishkill. Fare 50c.

FOR WHITESTONE, GREAT NECK, SANDS' POINT, GLEN COVE, MOTT'S DOCK, GLENWOOD and ROSLYN.—The elegant new steamer, JESSE HOYT, Capt. CHAS. POST, will leave New-York for the above named places, from Pier No. 24, East River, west side of Peck-slip, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:45 P. M. Fare, 25 cents.

MORNING LINE FOR ALBANY, TROY and intermediate landings, touching at 30th-st. Steamer ARMENIA leaves from the foot of Harrison-st., Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7 A. M. The DANIEL DREW leaves the foot of Jay-st., Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7 A. M. N. B.—Hudson River Railroad tickets will be received on board.

FOR HARTFORD, MERIDEN AND SPRINGfield—Steamboat and Railroad Connection, *via* New-Haven.—THE CONTINENTAL leaves Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:15 P. M. The steamboat train leaves the wharf at New-Haven, on the arrival of the boat, for all way stations. NIGHT LINE. The TRAVELER leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

NORWICH LINE FOR BOSTON, NEW-LONDON, NORWICH AND WORCESTER.—The splendid steamers CITY OF BOSTON and CITY OF NEW-YORK leave EVERY DAY, (Sundays excepted,) at 5 o'clock, from foot of Vestry-st., Pier No. 39, N. R.
E. S. MARTIN, Agent.

FOR ORIENT, GREENPORT, SOUTHOLD, SAG HARBOR, &c.—Steamer NIAGARA, Capt. HAVENS, will leave Pier No. 32, East River, (James-slip,) Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday afternoons, at 6 o'clock. For freight or passage apply on board, or to A. J. RICHARDSON, No. 160 Fulton-st.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL.—The AURORA leaves Jay-st. pier daily at 8 A. M. (without exception,) landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassypoint and Verplancks. Leaves Peekskill at 1½ P. M. Touches at West 10th and 30th sts.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY LANDS AT FORT HAMILTON.

The *Naushon* leaves Christopher-st. at 9¼, 12¼ and 3¼.
Spring-st.......at 9½, 12½ and 3½.
Dey-st.........at 9¾, 12¾ and 3¾.
Morris-st., Pier 4 at 10, 1 and 4.
Fare 25 cents, including return ticket.

FOR SALE—THE STEAMBOAT NEW CHAMPION, now lying at Albany. Said steamer is 220 feet keel, 26 feet beam, 8½ feet hold; has a 44-inch cylinder, and 10 feet stroke. Inquire at the Propeller Line Office, Pier No. 20, foot of Dey-st.

FOR HARTFORD DIRECT—BY STEAMERS CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE, daily, from Peck-slip, at 4 P. M., connecting at Hartford with railroad to Springfield and all points North, East and West.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH GOODWIN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his residence on the 7th-av., between 139th and 140th sts., in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of October next. Dated New-York, March 28, 1862.
ARCHIBALD WATT,
SARAH STARR,
ap5-law6mS* Administrators with the will annexed.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROSWELL C. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings: Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against BENJAMIN ANDERSON, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administratrix, at her residence, No. 84 Carll-st., in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 1st day of February next—Dated July 22, 1862.
SARAH H. ANDERSON, Administratrix.
jy26-law 6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY HENDRICKS, late of the City of New-York, Merchant, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their office, No. 61 Broad-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 3d day of October next. Dated NEW-YORK, March 28, 1862.
M. M. HENDRICKS, }
ALFRED TOBIAS, } Executors.
m29-law6mS* ISAAC HENDRICKS, }

DEAFNESS.—NEW MODE OF CURE PUBLISHED in the *Sunday Times* for the benefit of the public, being a volume of 400 pages, by Dr. J. E. VON EISENBERG, Oculist and Aurist, No. 38 Clinton-place. See *Sunday Times*.

THE NEW CALL FOR TROOPS.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS IN THE CITY.

Progress of Enlistments—Recruiting for Regiments in the Field.

THE NEW HEADQUARTERS.

Col. William S. Bliss, who has had more experience in recruiting than any other man in the State is fairly installed at his new General Headquarters, No. 744 Broadway. Col. Bliss recruits for any and every regiment, and facilitates the payment of bounties to those who enlist under his auspices.

RECRUITING STATIONS IN THE PARK.

The Park seems to be about the best recruiting ground in the City. It is a central point, to which people who have nothing particular to do gravitate involuntarily. The place is thickly settled with tents, most of the new, and several of the old organizations being represented. Up to yesterday officers belonging to the following regiments and companies had pitched their canvas there:

The Phœnix Regiment (Corcoran Zouaves) of the Empire Brigade has two tents, respectively presided over by Capt. Phelan and Capt. Clancy.

The Hillhouse Light Infantry of the Empire Brigade has three tents, attended to by Capt. Oakley, Lieut. Scott and Lieut. Simonson.

The Halleck Guard (Fifth Senatorial District Regiment, Col. Preissner commanding) has three tents—two attended by Capts. Jocelyn and Patterson, the third (belonging to Company F, Capt. E. F. Lloyd's "Pope Rifles") by Lieut. Barker.

Col. Gurney's First National Volunteers—a name that ought to be changed—one tent, presided over by Capt. Hill and Lieuts. Boyd and Benjamin, all of Company B.

The Vosburgh Chasseurs has two tents—officers, Capts. Fox and Mansfield.

There are two tents appertaining to Col. Allen's Stanton Legion.

Lieut. Hannum has a tent for the Anthon Light Artillery.

The Doubleday Heavy Artillery has a tent.

These are all new regiments.

Of the old regiments—

The Harris Light Cavalry, Col. Mansfield Davies, has a tent for Adjt. Armstrong to recruit in.

The First N. Y. V. Cavalry has one tent, Capt. Orme on duty; and another with Capt. Overtenfel.

The Fifty-first (Col. Ferrero's gallant regiment) has a tent in charge of Maj. Legendre.

"FIGHTING MIT SIGEL."

The German population is rallying to the defence of the country with commendable alacrity. Amongst volunteers of this nationality there seems to be a greater partiality for the old regiments than for the new. The Germans are waiting, though, for some movement on behalf of the new brigades said to have been granted to Gen. Sigel, if he can prove the power of his name by raising them. His numerous friends and adherents are busy organizing matters for starting this movement, and then we shall have such an enthusiastic Teutonic uprising as has not been seen before. There is scarcely a German of military proclivities to be found, who is not eager to "fight mit Sigel." To them he is the hero of the war.

A FEW WORDS FROM PAYMASTER BLISS.

Paymaster-General of the State of New-York, George Bliss, Jr., makes some observations on the mistakes which have been made in the new scheme of recruiting, that are worthy of attention. He shows why it has been found necessary to let the new regiments be raised by green and untried officers, and lays the fault of not giving the new commissions to meritorious non-commissioned officers who have seen service, where that fault properly belongs. Col. Bliss, in the letter containing these observations, says:

It is a fault and a weakness inseparable from the volunteer system, that it requires the personal exertion of officers or would-be officers to recruit men. There are and can be no new regiments to be officered unless the men are raised, and the men cannot be raised without the exertion of those who desire to become their officers. That this ought not to be so is certain. That it is so, I think every one who has had much to do with troops will agree with me in saying. Another fact is, that the War Department refuses to discharge or furlough deserving officers, non-commissioned officers or privates, to enable them to come home, and raise regiments or companies. The Department requires that the officers should be appointed outright, and this is the uniform reply made in such cases to applications for furlough or discharge presented by the Governors of the States. But they cannot be absolutely appointed till the regiments or companies are actually raised. You will perceive, therefore, that it is the old story. The boy was not to be allowed to go into the water till he could swim, and he could not learn to swim without going into the water. Regiments and companies cannot be raised without the personal exertions of those who are to command them. But those who are best able to command them, the officers, non-commissioned officers and privates of the regiments in the field, are not allowed to come home and raise them.

I do not criticize the wisdom of the decision of the War Department. I presume it is founded on sound reasons, though I do not perceive them. But if it is found that the new regiments are not officered by those who have "seen service," the Governors of the several States must not be blamed.

Your obedient servant,
GEORGE BLISS, Jr.,
Paymaster-General, State of New-York.

It has elsewhere been suggested that President Lincoln has the remedy for this mistake in his hands.

FOURTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT REGIMENT.

The Committee having the fostering care of this regiment in their hands have at last got fairly to work raising it. Col. McDermott has spread his banner to the beeze, and a very handsome banner it is. The company officers are partly appointed, and are exerting themselves to gather in recruits as speedily as possible.

NINTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT REGIMENT.

Col. A. Van Horne Ellis has been selected by the Ninth Senatorial District Committee to command this regiment. He appeals to his old friends, shipmates and fellow-soldiers to give him their aid in making it one of the first to be ready for the field. Col. Ellis has seen service, and is safe to draw around him a large following.

HALLECK GUARD.

Col. Preissner's headquarters are at No. 475 Broadway, but the Colonel is nearly all the time in camp, looking after the welfare of his soldiers, with whom he is amazingly popular. The encampment is at Turtle Bay, is pleasantly situated and well kept. No men have their comforts better attended to than Col. Preissner's, and none seem more satisfied with the chance that led them to select this regiment. There must be between three and four hundred men in this camp, and more are coming in readily all the time. The officers all seem sanguine of mustering in full ranks by the middle of August.

BENEFIT OF WOUNDED SOLDIERS.

At Jones' Wood, next Monday, a grand concert will be given for the benefit of wounded soldiers attached to German regiments that have gone from this City. There will be a grand array of military and other bands, and volunteered assistance from divers singing societies.

SIXTY-SIXTH N. Y. S. V.

This regiment, better known here as the Sixth N. Y. S. M., has lost many men in the late conflicts, for it belonged to French's Brigade of Richardson's ("Fighting Dick's") Division. Col. Pinckney and Adjutant Davis have come on here, to obtain men to fill up its now veteran ranks. They will make arrangements to open recruiting offices in a day or two.

TRIAL OF THE UNION BREECH-LOADING GUN.

A trial exhibition of the breech-loading, breech-revolving gun, invented by Lieut. Avery, of the Regular Artillery, took place yesterday afternoon, in the City Hall Park. It is claimed for this gun that it can be fired a hundred times a minute, and that it has an effective range of over a mile and a quarter. Its construction is simple. The barrel is that of an ordinary rifled kind, but the breech contains a series of chambers, which, by means of a wheel and crank, are dropped, one after another, at the back of the barrel. As each one is raised, after discharging, a current of air is forced through, preventing excessive heat from incessant firing, and keeping the gun from fouling. The gun is mounted on a light carriage, and has cartridge-boxes and everything complete as it stands. It can be raised or depressed, and turned sideways on a pivot, so as to command all points of the compass and every degree of elevation. When taken into action it is supplied with from five hundred to a thousand cartridges, and is expected to do the work of a whole battery by itself. In the army 65 of these guns are already in use; Sickles' Brigade has two, Van Wyck's three, Butler two, and the rest are distributed around. The experiments yesterday were decidedly successful.

THE LATE LIEUT. HINDS, OF THE SECOND NEW-YORK STATE MILITIA.

The body of the late Lieut. Hinds, of the Second New-York State Militia, who died in Philadelphia on Thursday, of typhoid fever, was expected on here yesterday. Lieut. Hinds has been in active service since the war broke out. He was much liked and respected in his regiment.

PRESENTATION TO COL. ALLEN.

A magnificent sword, sash and belt, to be presented to Col. Allen, Stanton Legion, by the privates of his old regiment, is now on exhibition at Ball, Black & Co.'s. The blade is of the finest Damascus, with the hilt mounted with carbuncles and rubies. The scabbard is of solid silver, elegantly chased and ornamented with a neat and appropriate device.

DEATH OF COL. MONROE, OF THE TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT.

A meeting of the reserve guard of the Twenty-second Regiment, National Guard, was held yesterday, at the Armory of Company C, in the Sixth-avenue, to take measures for testifying their regret at the great loss which the regiment sustained in the death of Col. Monroe, the Commandant, who died at Fortress Monroe from typhus fever. All the companies of the regiment were represented, and a spirit manifested to do all honor to the remains of the lamented Colonel. Lieut. Vose, commanding the reserve, presided, and Mr. Mills, of Company C, acted as Secretary. Lieut. Vose opened the proceedings by announcing that the first duty the reserve guard of the corps had been called upon to perform was the sad task of escorting the remains of their lamented Colonel from the dépôt where they may arrive, to his late residence, or to any place where it may be determined to have the body lie in state. The Chairman then read the following dispatch from Lieut.-Col. Aspinwall, of the Twenty-second Regiment:

Harper's Ferry, July 31, 1862.

Lieut. Oakley:

Capt Otis will telegraph you from Baltimore the hour the remains will arrive in New-York. Have a hearse ready, and any members who wish to escort them. I will write you about the funeral.

LLOYD ASPINWALL,
Lieutenant-Colonel Twenty-second Regement.

A detail of two members from each company, consisting of Messrs. J. A. Alvord and Goldsmith, Company A; Mills and Noyes, Company B; Phillips and Parsons, Company C; Lecour and Wildey, Company D; Adams and Germond, Company E; Milderberger and Berdan, Company F; Wall and Libby, Company G; Silliman and Hurlbut, Company H; N. W. Blunt and Harrison, Company I, then volunteered as an escort to the remains. The escort will be under the command of Lieut. Richard Vose.

A Committee, consisting of Lieut. Oakley and Privates Haydock and Perkins, was then appointed to draft suitable resolutions on the death of the Colonel, and to report at a subsequent meeting of the Reserve Guard.

SIXTH SENATORIAL COMMITTEE.

The Committee from the Sixth Senatorial District met in the Library of the City Hall yesterday, at noon, but transacted no business. Mayor Opdyke, who was present, stated that he had been unable to obtain an abstract of the report of the Committee who went to Washington, to present to them yesterday, as he had intended, but that it would be prepared and submitted to them when they meet to-day.

THE NEW-YORK COMMITTEE AND THE GENERAL GOVERNMENT.

Messrs. White, King, Noyes, Orton, Gould and Stevens, the Committee of five that recently visited Washington, for the purpose of making certain suggestions with regard to recruiting, has decided not to issue any official account of their interview with the members of the General Government. At a meeting held at the Chamber of Commerce yesterday afternoon, it was decided that the account of the Times, and other papers of yesterday, was sufficiently correct to obviate the necessity of an official record. The Committee is anxiously awaiting an answer from the Government, which may be received at any moment.

The principal suggestion of the Committee was to the effect that the great body of able-bodied recruiting officers be sent to join their regiments, and that the entire work of enlistments should be transacted at a general recruiting office to be established in this City, with all the details for drilling and pushing forward recruits with the least possible delay. The plan embraced prompt payment of bounties, and at the same time the most careful safeguards against frauds, the recruit to make his choice of the old regiments now in the field. The plan was regarded by nearly all the members of the Government to whom it was shown as quite efficient, and it is deemed highly probable that, unless the State authorities prevent, or an immediate draft is resolved upon, it will be adopted.

There seems to be no doubt that the draft will be made quite soon unless the different State quotas are immediately raised. But, now that an attempt has been made to get the 300,000 by volunteering, the President is quite anxious to have them raised. He wants to see the army of the Union full without a conscript.

MILITARY MATTERS IN BROOKLYN.

The chief topic under consideration by military men in this City for several days past has been the propriety of at once filling up the quota of the State, under the last call for troops, by drafting the militia regiments at once, and a majority of the officers seem to be favorable to such a step. In this way, the Government could obtain a fully organized, if not fully disciplined force, at once.

Recruiting, however, has been brisk in this City the whole of the present week, and if it continues as good one week more, there will be no necessity of resorting to a draft in Brooklyn. It is understood that the Governor has obtained permission to draft in just what manner he pleases, and it is intimated that lists of the openly disloyal residents have been prepared, both in New-York and Brooklyn, so that in case drafting should be deemed expedient, they will be among the first to be called upon. Jeff. Davis is largely represented both in the Navy-yard and Custom House, as well as elsewhere, and the presence of such men can well be spared.

There are four recruiting tents now pitched in the City Hall Park, and the officers on duty are doing a fair business in recruiting.

Col. Conk, of the Second Senatorial District Regiment, opened his headquarters yesterday in the marble building on Court, near Joralemon-street, and has so far completed preliminary arrangements that he will commence recruiting to-day.

The Forty-seventh Regiment is still at Fort McHenry, and have thirty more days to serve before the time for which the corps enlisted expires. Members of the regiment write home that a majority of the men will reënlist for the war. It is hoped that the whole corps will reënlist as a regiment, and set an example of patriotism which will doubtless be readily followed by others.

Up to yesterday, the Committee appointed at the mass war meeting held on Wednesday night at Washington Hall to facilitate recruiting, had done nothing. There is a general feeling of disappointment in the community at this non-action.

THE WAR MOVEMENT IN NEW-JERSEY.

INTERESTING MEETING IN BERGEN COUNTY.

The citizens of Bergen County turned out *en masse*, at a meeting on Thursday evening, called for the purpose of assisting in raising the quota of soldiers required from New-Jersey, and to offer inducements for volunteers.

The meeting was addressed by the Chairman, Peter Bentley, Esq., and by Messrs. Parker, Scudder, Wakeman and Hardenburgh, of New-Jersey.

At the suggestion of Mr. Wakeman, a subscription was opened, and ten gentlemen soon subscribed $100 each, as a start for a bounty of $60 to be paid each volunteer organizing from Bergen.

A recruiting station was opened at Rapp's Hall, and under the auspices of Capt. John Vreeland and Lieut. J. H. Holden, a company has already been started.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this unnatural and wicked rebellion, forced upon us by the enemies of our Republic, must be crushed and extinguished at whatever cost.

Resolved, That it is the unanimous opinion and determination of this meeting that treason shall not divide our country, that its Union shall be maintained and preserved perpetual and forever.

Resolved, That it is our duty as loyal citizens, without regard to party, to sustain our Government by every honorable means in our power and aid it in supplies of recruits to our army, and money for the support of their families.

Resolved, That this meeting recommend the enrolment and organization of the whole of our militia, and that they be required to muster for drill and for instruction at proper periods, preparatory for future call and emergency.

Resolved, That we recommend our Government to immediately make a call by *drafting* from the entire militia of the country for all the men they can employ to crush the rebellion, that a million of loyal men may stand ready for active service.

Resolved, That, while we ever maintain friendly relations and courtesy with every foreign Government treating us as friends, we are not insensible to threats and insults to our country by intermeddling and interfering manifestations made toward us by our enemies (not the Governments) in England and France, which we will ever denounce and repel.

Resolved, That we regard with devout gratitude to God, the success of our forefathers in liberating our country from the tyranny of British rule, and we now pledge ourselves to preserve for futurity the legacy of freedom which they purchased for us by their blood.

THE QUOTA OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Harrisburgh, Friday, Aug. 1.

The Adjutant-General has issued a circular to the County Commissioners to return to his headquarters the enrollment of the militia of the several counties before the 10th of August, so as to be prepared to meet any emergency.

WAR MEETING AT CINCINNATI.

Cincinnati, Friday, Aug. 1.

A war meeting was held here last night, which was an immense affair. Business was entirely suspended after 4 o'clock in the afternoon. There was speaking from three stands. The speakers were Gov. Morton, Gen. Wallace, Lieut.-Gov. Fiske, and many others. Several bands of music, a display of fireworks, and the ringing of the bells of the Fire Department enlivened the occasion.

Resolutions were adopted declaring we will sustain the Government in a more vigorous prosecution of the war; recommending the confiscation of the property of traitors everywhere; expressing unalterable opposition to compromise with traitors, and that we will resist hostile foreign intervention.

WAR MEETINGS IN PHILADELPHIA.

Philadelphia, Friday, Aug. 1.

Twelve war meetings will be held in this city, commencing next week with a grand German demonstration, to be followed by others in different parts of the city. It is not probable, owing to the immense enthusiasm among our people, that a draft will have to be resorted to at present in this State.

RECRUITING IN ILLINOIS.

Springfield, Friday, Aug. 1.

The Adjutant-General has issued instructions to County Clerks to-day, that the Assessors will furnish, without delay, lists of all able-bodied men between 18 and 45, liable to military duty.

WAR MEETING AT TOLEDO, OHIO.

Toledo, Friday, Aug. 1.

A large and enthusiastic war meeting was held in this city to-day. Business was almost entirely suspended at 11 A. M. Speeches were made by Hon. H. B. Payne, B. F. Backus, and others.

WAR MEETING IN ST. LOUIS.

SPEECH BY HON. F. P. BLAIR.

In a speech delivered at the great war meeting in St. Louis on Saturday evening last, Hon. F. P. Blair made a stirring speech, urging the people to comply with Gen. Schofield's order providing for a general enrollment. Regarding the general policy of conducting the war, he said:

We must be more in earnest than ever men were before. We must fight this with the earnestness of death itself; with our brows knit and our hands clenched; as with the marble face of death itself, and with our hearts steeled against pity to those who are rending and destroying the most glorious Government upon the face of the earth. [Loud cheers.] I say we must steel our hearts against pity and against sympathy for these wretches. I believe in the old common law doctrine that treason corrupts the blood. I have had kinspeople in my lifetime who have joined the rebellion. I believe their treason has corrupted their blood, and that they are no longer blood of mine. [Cheers.] That is the only doctrine worthy of the men who contend for the perpetuation of the Republic, for the preservation of our free institutions, and for dominion, empire and boundary for this great Republic, which will one day sway the destinies of the entire earth. * * * * * * * *

A gentleman has handed me a piece of paper to the effect that information has just been received by telegraph that foreign intervention is now an absolute certainty. ["Let it come," and tremendous cheers.] If it is to come, I want you to come first. ["We will," and cheers.] The American people will then enact a scene in the drama of the world's history that will obliterate from memory all other heroic deeds which have illustrated this war.

A Voice—"Give Slavery h—l, then."

Mr. Blair—I am sick of the talk. ["Bully for you."] I want to talk of freedom and not of Slavery. [Cheers.] I do not wish to go out of our way to talk about that thing, when we have such greater and higher interests to talk about. I talked about it enough, when, if you had taken my advice and done away with it, it would have averted this thing. ["That's so."] I talked about it when I thought the time was right about it. I talked about it and denounced it, as you all know. I denounced it in the very worst time for a politician to denounce it—when it was a great and overwhelming power, when it would take men by the throat and throttle them to death. I throttled it, and I think I did it some damage here in this place. [Cheers.]

But now I wish to talk about those who are wielding this thing of Slavery as a weapon to destroy us with. I wish to talk about the masters of these slaves, who wish to destroy the Government in order to make Slavery perpetual and universal. We have to deal with them and destroy them, and we shall have destroyed Slavery with them. [Cheers.] I go for using every means and every instrumentality with which God Almighty has gifted us, or placed in our power in order to accomplish that thing. I should stop at nothing that is necessary. But I do not want to talk about this thing of Slavery, because it is not the thing we have to fight. We have got to fight against an oligarchy in the South—against this thing which has risen up like a hideous dream, if I might say so, in this last scene of our history. And I go for making war upon all at once. Gentlemen, I thank you for your attention. ["Go on, go on."]

Rebel Sympathisers at Work.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In connection with the article in your paper of this morning headed "Traitors in our Midst," I would call your attention to their daily treasonable efforts in the Park. Passing through that place two days ago I was attracted to a crowd near one of the recruiting tents, and you may judge of my surprise at hearing a man doing his best to prevent others from enlisting. Everything bad that could be thought of he did not hesitate to say against our Government, and he continued in this strain until a gentleman suggested that he should be ducked in the Park fountain, when the traitor hastily retired. Is there no remedy for such open treason, and is it surprising that enlistments do not progress faster when such men are permitted to talk in this manner with impunity?

I am, dear Sir, &c., UNION.

Draft! Draft!! Draft!!!

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Thirty days elapsed, and one regiment of volunteers in the field. Without reinforcements, defeat imminent, disaster almost certain.

No other method of putting troops in the field will answer the exigencies of the terrible crisis, which imperils the very existence of our Government, and all else that we hold dear in connection with it, but a resort to the draft. And why should we object to it? Are we not all equally interested in maintaining, in all their glorious proportions, the priceless blessings bequeathed us as a sacred legacy from our fathers? What right have I or you, my neighbor, to shift this responsibility upon our other neighbor, who, moved by his patriotism, offers himself promptly at the call of duty? There are many men, too, of a most valuable class—men who are not deficient in patriotic feeling, but who, from the nature of their domestic relations and family claims, do not feel justified in volunteering, but will go cheerfully, and with the entire approval of their own sense of duty, when the mandate comes in an authoritative form. Let it be tried, and the experience of one who responded cheerfully to the draft of 1812 will answer for the result. K.

New-York, July 31.

ITEMS OF SOUTHERN NEWS.

Cairo, Friday, Aug. 1.

The Granada *Appeal* of the 28th ult. contains Mobile dispatches, announcing that the steamer *Cuba* ran the blockade of that port on the 25th. She brought a full cargo of arms, ammunition, medicines and blankets. The same paper editorially announces the occupation of Grand Junction by the rebel forces on the 25th.

A dispatch from Chattanooga says that the Federals are evincing the greatest activity, and are evidently preparing for some new movement. Trains of cars have arrived at Bridgeport loaded with shells and ammunition.

The Jackson *Mississippian* says it is authorized to state that a sufficient force has been sent to the Mississippi River to protect the people of the river counties from the invaders.

The Columbus (Ga.,) *Times* learns that Gen. Toombs has resigned.

The Mobile *News* says that one division of the Tupelo army has been ordered eastward, and is expected in Mobile soon.

The Indiana Democratic State Convention.

SPEECH OF EX-GOV. WICKLIFFE, OF KENTUCKY.

We have already published a telegraphic synopsis of the proceedings at Indianapolis, on the 30th ult. Following is a fuller report of the speech of Mr. Wickliffe, on that occasion, which we find in the Cincinnati *Gazette*:

I come here upon the invitation of your citizens, not to advocate the claims of any candidate for Northern office, or of any party, but to advocate the cause of our country. Her Constitution, her Institutions, her laws and the Union are all in danger by the acts of the wicked Secessionists of the South and the more wicked Abolitionists of the North. I come to say that while we have our domestic troubles, yet Kentucky stands true—the advocate of the Constitution as it is and the Union as it was. She has authorized me to say that on that principle she has staked her all. Am I authorized to say that Kentucky and Indiana will ever be separated? It is our duty to maintain the Constitution first, and settle our accounts afterward. To accomplish this, Kentucky and Indiana are ready and willing to pour out her thousands of men. This country must be preserved, and saved from the violence of the South and the malefactions of the East, and you are the people to do it. The people must come up with the Constitution and the flag in their hands, and say this Union must be preserved; but we will not spill our blood to carry out the principles of any sectional party. It has been charged by the Republican Party that Slavery caused this war, and that Slavery must be extinguished before we can have peace or quiet in the United States under our present Constitution.

In July, 1861, both Houses of Congress, by concurrent resolution, resolved that the war was brought about by a sectional party South, without justifiable cause; that we waged it on our part to maintain the Constitution, preserve the Union, restore peace, and to protect each State. That declaration was adopted immediately after our reverse at Bull Run. We appealed to the patriotism of the people of the United States to carry out their resolution, and that as soon as the Union was restored and the laws enforced, the war was to cease. Was not that held out to you? [Yes, yes!] Did any man dare tell you then that this war should never close until Slavery was extinguished and every slave emancipated? [No, no!] Now we have it as the cry of the Abolition Party. The Abolition Party have swallowed the Republican Party neck and heels. The conservative portion of the Republican Party have not kept the faith. I put them to the record that when we who were called conservative men, Democrats and Whigs of the old school, came to the rescue as conservative men, they came like little Boo Peep's sheep. "We couldn't find them."

When we came to divide off, we lost some of our conservative friends from Indiana. Many who voted for the Crittenden resolutions now declare that the war shall not cease until every slave is made free. They say, as a reason for this, that Slavery was the cause of the rebellion. The argument is, that as Slavery was the cause of the war, we cannot have peace until Slavery is destroyed, and that the war must continue until this event takes place.

When we see our sons and our brothers brought home wounded and dying, our feelings are excited, and our indignation against the South is increased. If I had the power, I would call from their positions the leaders on both sides, and inflict on them the punishment they deserve. He would like to have the Secessionists of the South and the Abolitionists of the North on a rope together.

What was the cause of this war? [A voice—"Abolitionism."] You must have been told that, and you are not far from right. Slavery was just as much the cause of the war as the tea that was thrown out in Boston harbor was the cause of that war. The cause of the war was the unhallowed ambition of the representative men of the South, who saw their sceptre departing, and the Abolitionists of the North. They concocted the scheme between them, and I have the proof before me.

The speaker then read from the proceedings of an Abolition Convention held in New-York City in 1859. In 1859 we heard nothing of secession. It was then that the following was adopted:

"*Whereas*, The dissolution of the Union would overthrow Slavery, and secure a more perfect Union,

Therefore, we invite a correspondence with the disunionists of the South, looking to terms by which the Union may be dissolved."

In 1861 we hear of Yancey plotting the same schemes. When they seceded in South Carolina you heard Gov. Rhett, in his Thanksgiving proclamation, give thanks to God, but none to the Abolitionists of the North.

We have two things to do: First, to put down the rebellion, and next to punish the leaders. You must throw the Abolitionists over if you want to save the Union. A leopard is known by his spots, and if you want to know an Abolitionist, look at the record of Congress.

I will tell you what caused the rebellion. It was a contest for power. The South wanted a Government for itself, and the East one separate for the nigger. It would have been no difficult task for the Union conservative men to have conquered a peace had they united. If twenty millions of freemen cannot put down six millions without arming the niggers, let them get out of the way, and we conservative Democrats, Old-line Whigs, and some Republicans, will do it. Your Lovejoys, Phillipses, and Greeleys, say they can't fight this war any longer unless you will arm the niggers. Will you ever consent to this? [Cries of "No! Never!"]

I have already said that Slavery was not the cause of the rebellion. Now, I am not here to defend that institution. I know that it is an expensive one. I have been practicing law for forty years, and all that I have made has been spent in clothing and feeding my niggers. One would suppose, to hear Lovejoy talk, that the Constitution was made for the express benefit of the negro race, and not for the white man. If the framers of the Constitution had intended that the niggers should stand equal with the white men, and enjoy the same rights and privileges, they would have said so. It was the white man that engaged their attention and deliberation. Away with such trash. Tell Lovejoy when he talks such stuff to talk it to the nigger if he pleases, but to let the white man alone.

I call upon Col. Richardson to tell you which had the greatest regard and concern, and which occupied the attention of the late Congress most, the Government or the nigger. Nine-tenths of the time of the session was occupied in reference to the interests of the negro race. Even the President and Secretary Chase have gone into the business of working negroes. They have forty-one agents—Treasury-rats, I call them—some call them overseers, who are superintending the raising of cotton at Port Royal. They are under a man named Pierce, who has the stamp of abolition on his forehead. You all remember Hunter's proclamation. That officer conceived the idea without the authority of law, and he issued an order for the raising of a regiment of loyal citizens—blacks. After a good deal of running about he obtained twenty-five. He then issued an order to have the cotton plantations searched, and to have all the negroes enrolled. These poor men were driven in. They and their wives and children, crying and protesting, and saying they wished they were under their old masters yet. They came there armed and equipped, and dressed in red trowsers and striped jackets.

Pierce, in his report to the Government, says he had to abandon the cotton crop, because Hunter had driven off all his negroes.

If we are not able to maintain the authority of the Government we are unworthy of being called citizens of the United States. If we could get Abolitionism out of the Congress and out of the army, in less than six months the Union could be restored and peace preserved. That is what you have got to do, and it must be done through the ballot-box. I will lay down my life and give all my niggers to see this Union restored, but I will not, under the high obligations of my nature, ever consent to violate the Constitution. What right has the General Government to interfere with Slavery in Kentucky or Virginia? I will not read what our President said about that in his inaugural, for it is familiar to you all. But, our country having become involved in a war by the Secessionists and Abolitionists, that is made the pretext for saying that Slavery is the cause of the war, and therefore they have a right to take my slaves, and to say that this war shall not cease until Slavery is abolished.

If they violate the Constitution so far as to take my property without due process of law, how long will it be before other provisions of the Constitution will be ignored to serve their own ends? The Constitution with its prohibitions, its guarantees and its restrictions, has been no more regarded by the party now in power than you do a last year's almanac.

They sent for Greeley to come to Washington to lecture on the war, and he did lecture in one of the Government buildings. Next came Wendell Phillips, at their invitation—he who said the Constitution was a covenant with death and an agreement with hell; and yet both these men, in the presence of the President and several members of the Cabinet, uttered sentiments that would have sent humbler men to Fort Warren. Phillips said he had been nineteen years trying to get the Slave States out of the Union, and he gloried in it.

The President has now proclaimed the confiscation of the property in eleven States, and some were disposed to insist that the proceeds should be applied to pay the debts due North by the South. That idea, has, however, been abandoned, the proposers of it becoming ashamed.

Are you for a war that is going to take the property in slaves and confiscate it? Are you willing that four million slaves shall be set free? Are you, I ask, for such a war? Do you want these negroes to come on, and compete with your white labor? No, no! I am for a white man's war against the Abolitionists. What is to become of these negroes when they are set free? How many do you suppose are now fed and supported by the army? No less than thirty thousand. I saw the day I left Washington two hundred and fifty negro women and babies, captured by Gen. McDowell, brought into the city. This was the result of six weeks' operations of McDowell's army of sixty thousand men, only thirty-five miles from Richmond.

The policy of the Government and of our Generals has thrown us back one year in putting down this rebellion. It has compelled the necessity of the President calling three hundred thousand more men. He got them under his former calls for upholding the Constitution. I hope he will get them now.

In conclusion, let me say one word: lay aside, in this struggle, that party strife heretofore demanded, and unite upon this ground, that this Union and this Constitution must be preserved and maintained, and let the negro take care of himself, and if you want that done, don't send any more Abolition members to Congress.

When the rebellion is over and peace is restored, I hope we will have a Fort Warren then, in which to incarcerate the leaders, both North and South.

God bless Kentucky and Indiana. "United we stand, divided we fall."

A SPEECH BY GEN. LEW. WALLACE.

On the evening following the Convention, Gen. Lew. Wallace, on his way to Memphis, was serenaded in Indianapolis, and made a speech, a synopsis of which we find in the Cincinnati *Commercial*:

He spoke as a soldier, not as a politician. It was no time for politics or parties, but the time when all men should use their best energies in support of the Government. There was a great deal in the progress of our armies to encourage the people. Some found fault with the past war policy. He knew it was to be changed. We are *permitted to make war*, and that means a great deal. Were he Commander-in-Chief he would blockade the coast efficiently, and then blockade the frontier. He would have no such vanity as "Trade follows the Flag," buy no cotton or anything else of the people in rebellion, till the war was concluded, and send no gold into the rebel country till he knew to what use they put it. He would take the property of rebels, and every thing that would make their soldiers comfortable. He would take the niggers, and put spades into their hands, and set them to digging trenches, driving teams, and doing the drudgery of the army. If a negro got a musket in his hands, he wouldn't take it from him, and in case of great emergency, would order them to fight, if they would fight. He would do this as a soldier, not as a politician. Slavery was an element of strength in the South. It enabled white men to go into service, while the crops were sowed and gathered by slaves. In the North, men couldn't enlist, because they had no one to do their work. He would have no such advantages in favor of rebellion. He would have white men put on an equality in this war. He would keep up the distinction between the negro and white man, taking the former as available wherever he could in the progress of the war. Was he an Abolitionist, because, as a soldier, he would adopt this common sense policy? [Cries of No, No.] After the war he would set these negroes free and send them out of the country. They had been a source of trouble and turmoil, and he would send them away. He made an earnest appeal to the men of Indiana to rally at the call of the Government. Why did they not respond as formerly? Why hang back? Because of the influence of men in your midst secretly as openly to prevent recruiting and destroy confidence in the Government. If Government did fail, it would be the fault of the people. Jeff. Davis would reject all offers of compromise made on the most liberal terms, with scorn. He contemplates the absolute independence of the South and a virtual monarchy, *and his emissaries aim to attach the Northwestern States to his Confederacy.* No compromise will avail. Nothing but the abolute overthrow of rebellion would answer.

Fall Race Meetings in the North.

The supplemental day's racing to the Boston meeting, which was proposed to be held on Tuesday last, as a complimentary benefit to the manager of the various meetings, Mr. J. L. Cassady, did not take place. This was owing to the circumstance that arrangements had been concluded to hold a Fall meeting in Boston in September—the influential and liberal patronage which the leading citizens of the modern Athens had bestowed upon the first meeting, justifying the managers in the enterprise. Another cause was, the injuries that *Wagram* had sustained by the accident in the three-mile-heat race with *Idlewild* on the last day of the meeting, preventing him from again encountering that celebrated mare until he was entirely recovered; and as the second meeting of those two famous racers was regarded with the deepest interest by the Boston patrons of the turf, it was deemed advisable to postpone Mr. Cassady's complimentary testimonial to the Fall, when the exciting contest between the two horses will add to the *éclat* of the meeting. Owing to gross negligence on the part of an individual connected with the management, the postponement of the Tuesday's racing was not generally known, and numbers of visitors who went to Boston from New-York and other places to see the races, were disappointed.

The following meetings will come off over the Franklin Park course on the 17th inst., and four following days. The first day's racing will include a four-mile heat race, a class of contests which are so attractive to the sporting community in the North. It is in this race that *Idlewild* and *Wagram* "will fight their battle o'er again," and the partisans of the latter are sanguine that he will retrieve his lost laurels over the longer distance. After the Boston races, meetings will be held at Janesburgh, N. J., and Philadelphia. Owing to the want of patronage the races received in New-York, no meeting will be held in this City. The horses in Capt. Moore's stable are now in active training on the trotting track at Providence, R. I., and Dr. Weldon's on the half-mile track at Pawtucket, R. I. It is anticipated that the last-named turfman will run the renowned four-mile horse *Lightning*, against *Idlewild*, at the approaching meetings. Such a contest between those two fleetest thoroughbreds in America, will produce an excitement in sporting circles hardly equaled since the turf contest between *Eclipse* and *Henry*, and between *Boston* and *Fashion*, at a still more recent period.

FASHION PLEASURE GROUND ASSOCIATION.

A trotting match took place yesterday at the Fashion Course, between three gentlemen's road horses from the Bull's Head Stables. The trot did not possess as much interest as was expected, as one of the horses was withdrawn previous to starting, and the winning horse won the purse and stake in three successive heats.

SUMMARY.

Friday, Aug. 1, 1862.—Purse and stake, $200; mile heats, best three in five, to wagons:

Owner names s. g. *Gen. Halleck*	1	1	1
S. McLaughlin names b. g. *Lofty*	2	2	2
Owner names b. g. *Honest What*	Drawn.		

Time—2:50, 2:47, 2:47.

Disaster to the Steamer M. Sanford.

Boston, Friday, Aug. 1.

The steamer *M. Sanford*, from Bangor for Boston, struck on the Salvages, off Cape Ann, at 3 o'clock this morning. The passengers were landed at Rockport. Assistance has been sent to her, but it is doubtful if she gets off.

Later.—The *M. Sanford* has bilged, and is full of water. She will probably be a total loss.

Arrivals in the City.

Commodore D. D. Porter, of the mortar fleet, arrived from Washington late last night, and proceeded immediately to the Astor House, and will probably leave to-day for New-Jersey, where his family reside.

Gen. H. G. Wright, accompanied by his Aid-de-Camp, W. Hubbell, C. W. Foster, Assistant Adjutant-General at Port Royal, and Capt. A. Keith, Dr. F. M. Huster, and H. P. Goodrich, of Gen. Wright's Staff, arrived in the steamer *McClellan* from Port Royal, late last evening, and took up his quarters at the Astor House.

A portion of Gen. Wright's Staff leave to-day for the headquarters of McClellan, to whose command they are ordered. Gen. Wright will leave in a day or two for the same place.

Hon. J. C. Reves, from Washington; Col. J. R. Hawley, of the First Connecticut Volunteers, and Dr. H. M. Field, from Port Royal; Paymaster Cranmer Burt, of the U. S. Navy, and Capt. J. H. Platt and servant, from Harrison's Landing, are also at the Astor House.

Commodore Kearny, of the U. S. Navy; Capt. G. O. Morton, of the Regular Army; W. C. West, of the U. S. Navy; J. R. Baker, of the U. S. Army; and W. Harrold, of England, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Baron Gerolt, Prussian Minister at Washington; Dr. S. P. Tuckerman and G. F. Tuckerman, of Boston; and J. Snead, of Kentucky, are at the Brevoort House.

Comtesse de Méjan and daughter, from New-Orleans; Charles Mackay, from Staten Island; and Juan Chartrand, of Matanzas, are at the New-York Hotel.

[Advertisement.]

Elegant and Cheap.—Commend us for comfort and beauty to Knox's "Speckled Straw" Hats for Summer wear. We enjoy its excellent lightness, appreciate its becomingness, and marvel at its cheapness. We advise all who desire to endure the heated term to keep the head cool, and the only fabric that can accomplish this is one of the "speckled." Knox's is at No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]

We Assert it Boldly.—There are no other medicines so reliable, effectual and convenient as Holloway's Pills and Ointment; always ready for use. They are invaluable to the soldier exposed to wounds, sores, fevers and bowel complaints. They never fail. Only 25 cents per box or pot.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and Herring's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with Herring & Floyd's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Last Day of those talented performers, Kelly and Leon, at Barnum's Museum. They go to Boston to-night. Performances at 3 and 7¾ o'clock P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamer McClellan, from Hilton Head—Brig.-Gen. H. G. Wright and 2 servants, Dr. F. M. Heister, Capt. C. W. Foster, Capt. H. P. Goodrich, Capt. A. Keith, Capt. J. M. Rice, Lieut. J. L. Hayden and servant, Lieut. H. W. Hubbell, Col. J. W. Hawley and servant, 7th Conn.; Lieut. S. S. Otwell, Col. Brown and servant, 3d R. I.; Major Smith and servant, 3d N. H.; T. B. Bramord, U. S. A.; Mr. Brady and friend, T. S. Harris and servant, Capt. Cannon, of steamer Delaware; Major A. de Agreda, of Gen. Benham's Staff; Lieut. Bowen and servant, Capt. Bardollar, U. S. A.; Lieut. Killer, U. S. A.; Dr. H. M. Field, Capt. Crowell, U. S. A.; Mr. Caryoll, Ralph Trembly, Jr., and 69 in the third cabin.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 4 57 | Sun sets.... 7 15 | Moon sets....10 34

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.11 38 | Gov. Island.12 27 | Hell Gate.... 1 49

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, Aug. 1.

Cleared.

Steamships Ariel, Miner, Aspinwall, D. B. Allen; New-York, (Brem.,) Wenke, Bremen, Oelrichs & Co.; City of Washington, (Br.,) Mierhouse, Liverpool, J. G. Dale.

Ships Lydia, Smithwick, Bristol, H. Benner; Kate Howe, Patrick, Liverpool, J. W. Elwell & Co.

Barks Alicope, Watson, Cork, Arkell, Hunt & Co.; Lefu, (Br.,) McGregor, Belfast, McCall & Frith; Glenwood, Rowland, Rio Janeiro, Gurdon & Coit; Indus, Smith, Baltimore, Rundle, Jones & Rudge; E. Sherwood, Lank, Dublin, Sturges, Clearman & Co.; Anvil, (Br.,) Kinney, Belfast, C. C. Duncan & Co.

Brigs Cyclone, Bunker, New-Orleans, Robson & Fosdick; Dove, (Br.,) Percy, St. John, N. F., Green & Curry; Mediator, (Br.,) Foster, Manzanilla, Thomas James; Crawford, Small, Philadelphia, F. Talbot & Co.; Lydia H. Cole, Cole, Bristol, Eng., J. & T. A. R. Webster; Advance, (Br.,) Walsh, Queenstown, Andrew Bradshaw; Independence, (Br.,) Clark, Minatitlan, F. Alexander & Son.

Schooners J. B. Cunningham, Whyard, Alexandria, Va., master; Davidson, Jackson, Alexandria, Mott Bedell; Tariff, Provost, Stamford; Lane, (Br.,) Warren, Port-au-Prince, Henry De Cordova & Co.; Garland, Norton, Philadelphia, F. Talbot & Co.; White Cloud, Gardner, Boston, Nelson Bliss; Bodine Coffin, Thompson, New-Haven, master; Henry R. Barnes, Barnes, Port Royal, master; Belle, Cubberly, Norfolk, Va., master; Nancy R. Heagan, Combs, Elizabethport, H. D. Brookman & Co.; John Nelson, (Br.,) Nelson, Londonderry, N. S., J. F. Whitney & Co.

Sloop Competitor, Kernen, New-Haven, master.

Arrived.

U. S. steamer McClellan, Gray, Hilton Head, S. C., July 29, 5 P. M., with passengers to D. D. Tompkins. July 30, passed bark Cass, hence for Trinidad.

U. S. steam transport Commodore, ——, Philadelphia 18 hours, in ballast to D. D. Tompkins.

Steamship Daniel Webster, Blethen, Philadelphia 24 hours. She took from Harrison's Landing 175 sick and wounded soldiers, and landed them at Philadelphia.

Steamship Chesapeake, Crowell, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Minnesota, Garrett, Baltimore, with mdse. to W. Dalzell.

Steamer Josephine Thompson, Cundiff, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer W. Woodward, Cundiff, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer E. A. Stevens, Raynor, Baltimore, with mdse to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Ironsides, Vandivere, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Middlesex, Trout, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Osprey, Kenny, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Pelican, Baker, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Ship Dreadnought, Samuels, Liverpool July 3, with mdse. and 331 passengers to David Ogden. July 10, lat. 50 31, lon. 23 32, passed ship West Point, Child, from Liverpool for New-York. July 15, lat. 46 50, lon. 35, passed and spoke bark Rosa, (Pruss.,) Winde, from London for New-York 18 ds. out. Crossed the Banks obliquely from 46 to 44, and saw no ice. July 26, lat. 39 42, lon. 68, spoke brig Wooden, from Cadiz for New-York, 82 ds. out, and supplied her with provisions. The D. was 72 hours becalmed off George's.

Ship William Wirt, Clark, New-Bedford, via Newport, in ballast to master. Was towed to this port by steamtug J. C. Gibbs.

Ship Francis B. Cutting, Maloney, Liverpool June 23, with mdse. to J. & N. Smith & Co.

Bark Beaver, (Br., of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Shipman, Dublin 36 ds., in ballast to Brett, Son & Co. July 11, lat. 49, lon. 24 34, fell in with wreck of Br. bark Lebanon, of Newcastle, Eng., full of water and abandoned, timber laden; the masts were gone, and one boat remained on deck.

Bark Ann Augusta, (Br., of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Fletcher, Glasgow 38 ds., with coal to Boyd & Hincken. July 21, lat. 44 20, lon. 52 20, spoke Frances Secor, from Smyrna for New-York, 61 ds. out.

Bark Alamo, Godfrey, Remedios July 19, with sugar to Wakeman & Dimon. July 28, off Hatteras, passed brig William & Mary, from Zaza for New-York.

Bark T. B. Bartram, Nichols, Trinidad, Cuba, July 12, with sugar to Sturges, Clearman & Co. July 17, lat. 25 52, lon. 82 20, was boarded by U. S. bark Ethan Allen, from Tampa Bay, bound to Key West.

Bark Morning Star, Sterling, St. Jago 17 ds., with sugar to Waydell & Co.

Bark Commercio, (Ital.,) Lope, Swansea 43 ds., with coal to Gomez, Wallis & Co.

Bark Condor, (Pruss.,) Bahlrus, Newcastle, Eng., 56 ds., with coal to J. McArthur.

Bark Acorn, (Br., of Dundee,) Anderson, London 38 ds., in ballast to G. J. Knox.

Bark Carolina, (Swed.,) Samuelson, Newcastle 43 ds., with mdse. to H. & F. W. Meyer.

Bark Mayflower, Duvall, Barbados, via New-Haven, with molasses to H. Trowbridge & Sons, of New-Haven.

Bark Bertha, (Pruss.,) Eckart, Newscastle 52 ds., with coal to H. & F. W. Meyer.

Brig Open Sea, (of Bangor,) Babbidge, Humacoa, P. R., 15 ds., with sugar to H. D. Brookman & Co. July 23, lat. 26, lon. 70 48, spoke U. S. bark "Undless," strg. S. July 31, off Barnegat, saw a vessel of about 300 tons, bottom up; was painted black.

Brig Anna D. Torry, (of Boston,) Griffin, Remedios July 19, with sugar to H. D. Brookman & Co. Sld. in co. with bark Alamo, for New-York, and schr. Starlight, for Boston.

Brig Bosphorus, (Br., of Scilly,) Rowe, Palermo May 25, passed Gibraltar June 15, with fruit to F. Barthold.

Brig Condor, (Br., of Gouldsboro,) Allen, Aguadilla, P. R., July 20, with sugar to Thompson & Hunter. Left no Am. vessels.

Brig Atlantic, (Br., of Nassau, N. P.,) Stubbs, Nassau 12 ds., with salt, wood, &c., to Darrell & Co.

Brig Boreas, (Br., of Halifax,) Cronan, Cienfuegos 17 ds., with sugar to B. F. Small & Co.

Brig Eliza, (Dan.,) Willerup, St. Croix July 17, with sugar to J. Hanford. Left no Am. vessels.

Brig C. F. O'Brien, Wilson, Fort Pickens 18 ds., in ballast to H. D. Brookman & Co.

Schr. Aldebaran, (of Brookhaven,) Hand, Maranham July 12, with hides cotton, &c., to H. K. Corning, Son & Co. Left no Am. vessels.

Schr. Electric Light, (of Portland,) Smith, Humacoa, P. R., 15 ds., with sugar to Miller & Houghton. Left no Am. vessels.

BELOW—Bark St. Mary, from New-Orleans. Also 2 barks and 2 brigs, unknown.

WIND—Sunset, S.

Sailed.

Steamships St. Mary, for New Orleans; Ariel, for Aspinwall; Haze, (transport,) for Newbern, N. C. Also steamship Arago.

Miscellaneous.

The U. S. steam transport Haze sailed last evening for Newbern, N. C., with a full cargo of fodder, and 150 soldiers. The U. S. steamers Thomas Swann, Delaware and Philadelphia, at Pier No. 9, are now loading subsistence stores for Harrison's Landing. The steamer W. P. Clyde is also loading for Fortress Monroe.

Detroit, July 30.—The schr. Convoy was sunk to-day off Port Barlow, by collision with bark Sam. Ward. She was loaded with grain.

The packet ship Dreadnought, Capt. Samuels, from Liverpool, arrived on Wednesday evening, was incorrectly reported; she sailed from Liverpool July 3, not June 30, and brought 331 passengers, all in good health. She crossed the Banks obliquely from lat. 46 to 44 N., and did not meet with any ice. Off George's she was becalmed 72 hours. When on the Banks, Capt. Samuels fell in with a fishing vessel, who did not wish to communicate, probably taking us for a doubtful character, from the clipper appearance of the ship and the number of persons on deck, but a shot sent some distance across his stern brought him to terms, when an exchange of latest dates took place, much to the relief of both parties. The Dreadnought brings 15,000 tons of fine freight, and her arrival, and entering in the Custom-house previous to the 1st of August, makes a difference to the consignees of $25,000; most of the necessary permits were on board on July 31.

Returned.—Bark Phillipe Delamoye, Terry, hence July 3, for Hong Kong. July 7, at 2 A. M., in lat. 37 38, lon. 57 30, it being dark and thick at the time, came in contact with an unknown bark, who carried away all our head-gear, cutwater and all attached, the topgallantmast, foretopmast and lower and topsail-yards, leaving the bark a perfect wreck; did not see the other vessel after getting clear of her. Have had light southerly winds since.

Spoken, &c.

Czarina—Br. bark, of and from St. John, N. B., bound E., July 24, lat. 42, lon. 62 50.

Ellen Austin—ship, Garrick, hence for Liverpool, exchanged signals with, July 17, lat. 45 58, lon 39 40.

New World—ship, hence for Liverpool, was passed, July 28, off Nantucket Shoals.

Thomas W. House—bark, from New-Orleans for Boston, July 29, lat. 38, lon. 73 46.

Windsor Forest—ship, Curtis, hence for Liverpool, exchanged signals with, July 8, lat. 50, lon. 18 35.

Foreign Ports.

At Remedios, July 19, brigs Amazon, (Br.,) for Boston in 4 ds.; Loreno Wade, for do. in 8 ds.; Harriet, from Portland, just arr.; schr. M. Sewell, from Bangor, dischg.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SMITH & BROTHER

BREWERS OF

EAST INDIA PALE,

BURTON,

AND

PALE AND AMBER

STOCK ALES.

BREWERY,

18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.,

NEW-YORK.

RHEUMATISM, GOUT, AND INFLAMMATION OF THE BOWELS relieved within one hour after a dose of six or eight BRANDRETH'S PILLS.

They carry the morbid humors out of the system, and require no extra care or attention as to diet or otherwise. BRANDRETH'S PILLS always reduce the power of disease, and perseverance will cure.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE,
NO. 294 CANAL-ST., N. Y.

Sold also at NO. 4 UNION-SQUARE, and by all druggists.

N. B.—GET NEW STYLE BRANDRETH'S PILLS.